

Dep as flag  
in Sinai

## Hospitals disrupted by union

Many psychiatric hospitals are restricting non-emergency admissions because of action by the Confederation of Health Service Employees in support of its 12 per cent pay claim. The action is likely to spread later this week when the National Union of Public Employees completes its campaign plans.

## Kaunda due to meet Botha

President Kaunda of Zambia and Mr. P. W. Botha, the South African Prime Minister, are expected in Botswana today or tomorrow for a meeting which has puzzled observers and aroused criticism in other "front-line" African states.

## Public cash for £50m centre

A last-minute change of mind by the Government means that a £50m international conference centre being built near the Houses of Parliament will now be paid for out of public funds, instead of by private finance.

## Ford profits fall

Profits at Ford of Britain fell slightly to £220m before tax last year. The group is Britain's only big car manufacturer to remain in the black.

## 'Loyalist' threat

Scottish "loyalists" are threatening a battle in Glasgow during the Pope's visit if police stop them from holding a march on June 1.

## Polish hope

As Archbishop Josef Glemp, the Polish primate, arrived in Rome, there were strong indications that the Polish Government is prepared to negotiate with the church.

## Prior rebuffed

Mr James Prior's plans for development in Northern Ireland have been denounced as unworkable by the Democratic Unionist Party and the Social Democratic and Labour Party.

## £255,000 award

A Cleethorpes boy aged 17 who was left crippled and blind after a routine appendix operation went wrong has been awarded £255,000 damages.

## US buys Iran oil

The United States has resumed buying oil from Iran for the first time since the hostage crisis in 1979.

## Mafia death

Frank "Three Fingers" Coppola, the Mafia leader suspected of being involved in heroin trade between Sicily and the United States, died in a clinic near Rome, aged 83.

## Petrol up

Eso last night put between 3.5p and 7p a gallon on four-star petrol. Shell, BP and Texaco are expected to follow suit.

## Anti-hunt move

Labour members of Waverley District Council, Surrey, are trying to ban hunting on the council's land but the move seems certain to fail.

## Dame Celia dies

The opening of a play in London was postponed after the death of Dame Celia Johnson, the actress, at her home on Sunday.

## Keegan injury

Kevin Keegan, the England captain, is out of the team to play Wales tonight, after suffering severe backache. Keegan has been having treatment for disc trouble.

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Letters: On the Falklands, from Lord Mischon, and other women in the Church, from the Rev R. T. Beckwith; captive in Kabul, from Professor Owen Chadwick.  
Leading articles: Falklands; health service workers; Nicholas Fairbairn, the former Solicitor General for Scotland, on why the death penalty should hang over every criminal; an Argentine journalist explains the junta's need for the Falklands; fashion: the fading of demimour; page 14  
Dame Celia Johnson, Miss Margaret Popham

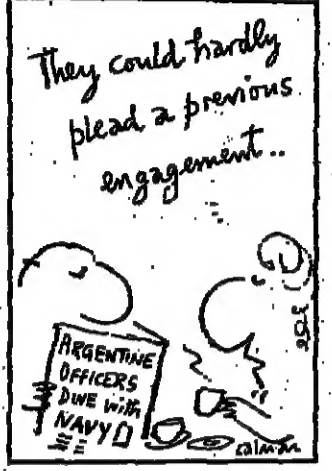
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# British advance unit reported on the Falklands

By Julian Haviland, Political Editor

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A small force of British troops has landed on the Falklands, proper, informed the sources disclosed last night. It is an advance party seeking a landing site for the main force.

The commander of the Royal Navy task force, Rear Admiral Sandy Woodward, has been given orders allowing him to make a landing at his discretion, but not to attack the capital, Port Stanley. The largest Argentine invasion force is believed to be deployed around the capital and the full Cabinet is to make the final decision on an assault there.

The decision to begin operations in the main Falklands group was taken last week by the Prime Minister and four senior Cabinet colleagues after consultation with the defence chiefs of staff, within guidelines already agreed by the full Cabinet.

It was based on a number of judgments by the Government. Chief of these was the conviction, expressed again in the Commons yesterday by Mrs Margaret Thatcher, that only maximum military pressure would persuade the Argentine Government to negotiate withdrawal of its forces.

The adverse effect on troops of long confinement at sea, and the fact that winter's fast approaching in the Falklands were also factors.

[The Ministry of Defence said last night that no information on the East Falkland operation and even if it had, it would have been unable to discuss an operational matter.]

The Government's urgency was unmistakable when Mrs Thatcher reported to Parliament on the successful re-possession of South Georgia.

So was the Opposition's anxiety. Mr Michael Foot, Leader of the Opposition, insisted that the Government should provide for a debate on the crisis on Thursday. Ministers were last night ready to agree to this.

Mr Foot gave his party's full approval to the retaking of South Georgia. He said we were fully within our international rights. There would be relief that the operation was carried through without serious injury on either side, and with extreme skill.

He then pressed question after question upon the Prime Minister. What is to happen next? What steps was the Government taking to speed up negotiations? When would the Government return

to the Security Council, and how could the House be absolutely sure that there would be no dangerous escalation of the crisis in any way? Mr Foot insisted that political control over military operations must be absolute, "without any possibility of mistake whatever".

There were Labour cheers and restiveness from Conservative backbenchers as Mr Foot went on: "We on this side remain as firmly, unshakably and persistently committed to fresh initiatives in search of a peaceful settlement and if one initiative fails then another has to be started. The search for peace must never be tormented by us."

Mrs Thatcher, answering questions, repeated again and again that time was running out. She told Mr Foot that it was more than three weeks since the Security Council had called on the Argentine forces to withdraw "during that time far from withdrawing, they have put reinforcements on the islands".

She said that the negotiations through Mr Alexander Haig, the American Secretary of State, must continue with all possible speed. "Of course we search for peace. We must remember that while we search for that peace our people, British people, are under the occupation of the Argentine invader."

But the reply that alerted MPs to the possibility that further activity was imminent was to Mr Douglas Jay, the former Labour minister, who invited the Government to exercise fully our inalienable right of self defence. The Prime Minister agreed that there was a greater chance of a peaceful settlement "if we bring greater military pressure to bear on the Argentine Government."

# Outnumbered British troops forced Argentine surrender

By Henry Stanhope, Defence Correspondent

Royal Marines and soldiers who recaptured South Georgia after a two-hour battle on Sunday, were outnumbered by the Argentine troops at Grytviken.

But after a shore bombardment from the 4.5 inch gun of a Royal Navy warship and after seeing their submarines, the Santa Fe, hit three times by straffing British helicopters, the Argentine garrison offered only limited if not unenthusiastic opposition.

Following their surrender, the garrison commander and submarine captain were entertained to dinner on one of the British ships and expressed their "gratitude for the humanity being shown to the prisoners."

"The operation had been very carefully planned and executed with the direct objective of causing the few casualties," Lieutenant-Colonel Timothy Donkin, Royal Marines, said at a crowded press conference last night.

Colonel Donkin, in the first full account of the engagement, said British task force helicopters landing reconnaissance patrols on South Georgia at dawn on Sunday, were fired at by Argentine observation posts while the helicopters were returning from their mission, however, that they spotted the Santa Fe, five miles north-east of Sappho Point, the east of Cumberland Bay.

After identifying it as one of the Argentine navy's two ex-American Guppy class boats, dating back to the Second World War, the task force ships in the vicinity of the South Georgia ordered the helicopter attack, the news of which gave the British public the first intimation that the battle for the desolate island had begun.

The helicopters scored three direct hits as the submarine was making for Grytviken harbour. It struggled into port, missed the jetty and beached, after which it began to disgorge not only a 60-man crew but also reinforcements for the Argentine garrison who came out "in a rush" and ran up the beach towards the garrison headquarters.

It was the detection of the submarine, followed by the sight of the reinforcements, which prompted the task force commander in the area to bring forward the timing of the British assault. Colonel Donkin, who is based at the navy's fleet headquarters at Northwood, North-west London, explained.

The assault began with



Lieutenant-Colonel Timothy Donkin last night: "Operation was planned to cause few casualties."

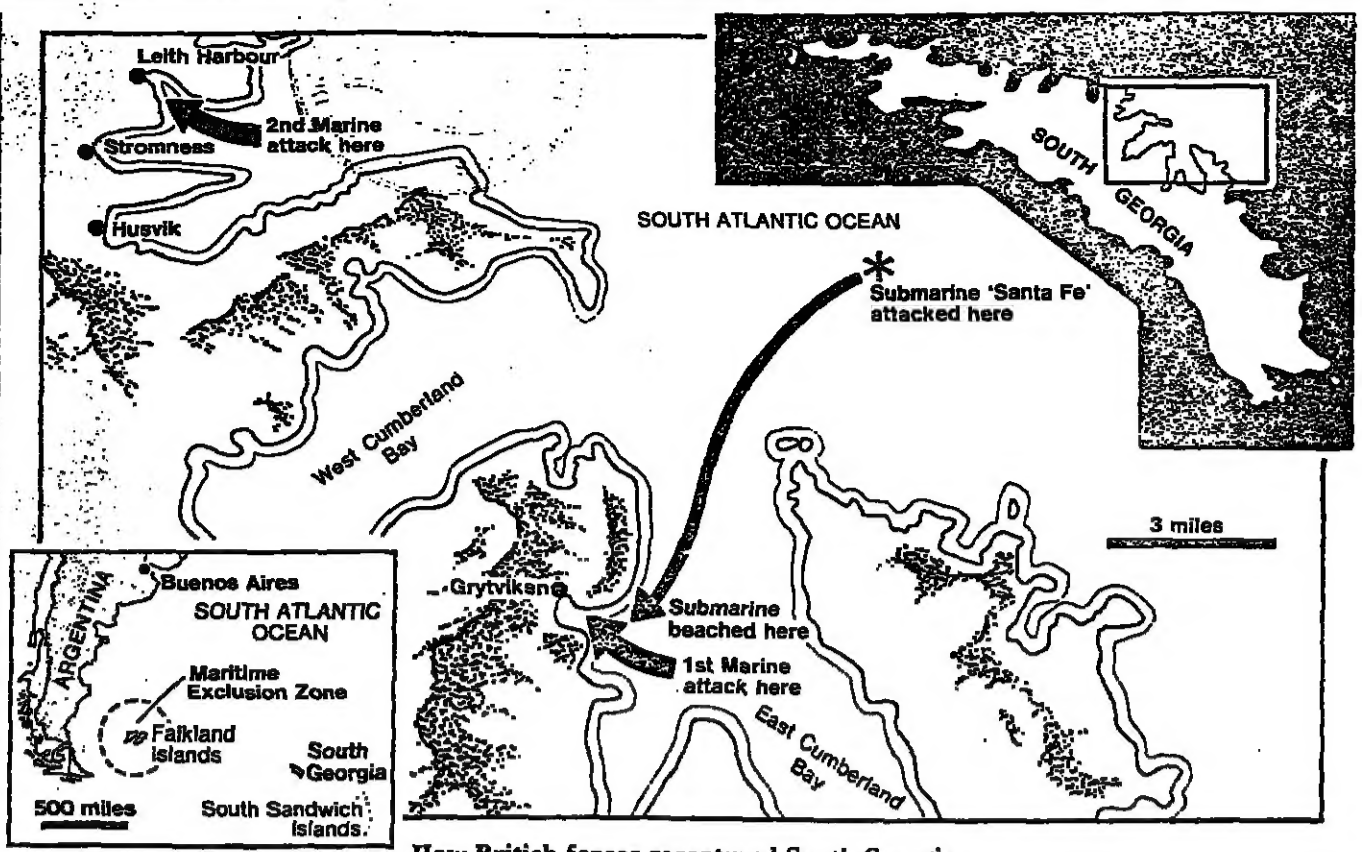
what he called a "major bombardment" from the task force at sea; not directly at the enemy positions but near to them, with the objective of demoralising the enemy but not inflicting heavy casualties upon them. It was while this bombardment was taking place that British helicopters started to land Marines and soldiers at Grytviken.

After meeting the limited opposition, they saw the white flag being flown alongside the Argentine standard as around 5pm and 45 minutes later the Argentine flag was lowered and the garrison was assumed to have surrendered.

The only casualty during the entire assault had been one Argentine sailor on the Santa Fe who suffered a severe leg injury. (He is said to have had a leg amputated). Colonel Donkin attributed this to the Royal Marines' distant firing causing casualties which these could be avoided.

He went on to describe the second operation 10 miles along the coast at the old whaling station of Leith, where a landing by Argentine scrap metal merchants who hoisted their national flag there last month, led to the present crisis over South Georgia and the Falkland Islands.

The British commander of



How British forces recaptured South Georgia.

## We do not want force - Thatcher

By Philip Webster, Political Reporter

Mrs Thatcher said last night that the Government would continue its efforts to reach a peaceful settlement of the Falklands dispute. Nobody wanted that more than she did.

Interviewed on the BBC television programme, Panorama, the Prime Minister said she did not think that the retaking of South Georgia would increase Argentine resistance to a peaceful settlement. "I hope it will make them realise that we are quietly determined in support of a principle. We do not want to use force. Democracies never do."

Mrs Thatcher said that diplomatic negotiations would have no chance of success unless they were backed up by the task force and the certainty on the part of the Argentines that Britain would use its task force if need be. "I have always hoped that we would not have to use it," she said.

But since the passage of the United Nations resolution three weeks ago, telling the Argentines to withdraw, they had piled more and more soldiers and equipment into the islands.

It seemed absurd that Argentina had not withdrawn its men from the Falklands under the United Nations resolution. If it did, and we could get the United States to guarantee the security of the islands, or even perhaps if there was a United Nations force, we could withdraw our task force.

Then there would be hope of solving the crisis peacefully. "That is my objective and what I shall work for," she said.

## Junta prepares to go on offensive

From Christopher Thomas, Buenos Aires, April 26

Argentina's military junta was today believed to be reviewing tactics for repelling a British counter-attack on the Falklands.

There was still no official acknowledgement late this afternoon of the capture of South Georgia by Britain. The three-man junta was in emergency session, apparently to consider options for some form of offensive against the advancing British fleet rather than merely awaiting its arrival.

Pictures of soldiers placing what appeared to be mines on a Falkland beach appeared in several Argentine newspapers this morning. Some quoted London reports of British victory but most carried headlines saying the Argentines were holding out.

The junta's last communiqué was issued in the early hours of this morning saying that for tactical reasons communications had been cut with Argentine naval forces on South Georgia. It said: "The apparent initial success of the British forces was based on their numerical superiority, which does not mean that they are in complete control of the island."

"Our forces moved back to their initial position and they continue fighting with higher battle spirits. They have the moral superiority that comes from knowing that they are defending their own country."

Despite the official news blackout, most Argentines were aware of the defeat tonight because of radio reports from Chile and Uruguay. A huge anti-British and anti-American demonstration got under way tonight in the Plaza de Mayo outside the presidential palace.

## Prisoners' status confused

By Our Foreign Staff

The British Government was insisting last night that the 200 Argentines captured during the retaking of South Georgia on Sunday were not prisoners of war, but the Geneva Convention seems to contradict this.

Mrs Margaret Thatcher told the Commons: "A state of war does not exist between ourselves and Argentina". The Ministry of Defence was adamant that the captured men were "prisoners, but not prisoners of war". They were returned to Argentina.

But Article Two of the Geneva Convention on prisoners of war ruled that it should apply to all cases of declared war or of any other armed conflict which may arise between two or more of the high contracting parties, even if the state of war is not recognized by one of them.

An armed conflict is sufficient then to place captured troops into the category of prisoners of war, provided that the states involved have ratified the convention. Britain and Argentina have both done so.

Colonel Gerald Draper, Professor Emeritus of Law Studies at Sussex University, told The Times last night that in the light of the experiences of the Second World War, it had become inevitable that the protection of such prisoners could not be left to the hazardous and debatable determination of the existence of a legal state of war.

The phrase "armed conflict" had been devised as a solution of this difficulty. "It is accepted law that this phrase will cover any situation in which a difference between two states leads to the intervention of armed forces", Professor Draper said.

## UN chief appeals for restraint

From Zoriana Pysariwsky, New York, April 26

Señor Javier Pérez de Cuellar, the United Nations Secretary General, today called for a letter to the Falklands Islands a threat to world peace, and appealed to the governments of Britain and Argentina to refrain from taking any action that would broaden the conflict.

In a statement issued through his spokesman, Señor Pérez de Cuellar said that the armed exchange between Argentine and British forces on South Georgia has demonstrated the urgent need to halt the escalation of the crisis.

He called on both parties to comply immediately with the three points contained in Security Council Resolution 502, which calls for the cessation of hostilities, the withdrawal of Argentine forces from the Falklands, and a diplomatic solution to the dispute.

Yesterday, Argentina lodged a complaint against Britain in a letter to the Security Council, calling the recapture of South Georgia "an act of armed aggression" and "a grave breach of international peace and security". It stopped short, however, of calling for a meeting of the council.

Washington: Foreign ministers of the Organization of American States (OAS) met here today to consider possible collective action against Britain as the United States struggled to keep negotiations on the Falklands crisis alive after Britain's recapture of South Georgia (Nicholas Ashford writes).

Meeting in the Hall of the Americas in the OAS headquarters in Washington, the foreign ministers this morning approved an initial moderately-worded resolution calling for the maintenance of peace in the Western

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# Union action restricts hospital admissions

By Jeannette Mitchell and Felicity Jones

The admission of non-emergency patients to many psychiatric and general hospitals is being reduced because of industrial action by the Confederation of Health Service Employees, which launched its pay campaign yesterday.

The union estimates that one in three health districts is already affected, but the Department of Health and Social Security said it was not yet in a position to comment.

The action in support of a 12 per cent pay claim spread later in the week, as more union branches finalize their plans and coordinate those with the National Union of Public Employees, the other main health service union.

Psychiatric hospitals, where the CofHSE membership is particularly strong, are particularly affected. Many are accepting only patients entering under the Mental Health Acts.

Action in other hospitals has mostly been limited to refusing to admit non-emergency patients, banning overtime and refusing to carry out paperwork, although there have been two-hour stoppages in some places.

Further action in the dispute will depend largely on health authorities' interpretation of the Government's circular on handling industrial disputes in the health service.

The circular, *Health service management if industrial relations break down*, was issued by the department three years ago after the last big health service pay conflict.

Authorities are advised to use volunteers from staff or the public as circumstances demand.

The department also reminds authorities that most forms of industrial action are a breach of contract and recommends other steps which might be taken, including sending staff home without pay, stopping regular overtime, sick leave and shift allowance payments and treating staff who refuse to cross picket lines as absent.

However, it is not clear how many health authorities will follow that advice, particularly as a leading agency has told volunteers not to step in during an industrial dispute without prior agreement with the unions involved.

Mr Roger Watkins, assistant director of the Volunteer Centre, the national advisory agency on volunteering said: "Our service is not to rush in and fill gaps left by the withdrawal of services. It must be done in consultation with the unions as our principal concern is to make sure that good will continues after any dispute."

The TUC gave a warning to health authorities that any

action taken in line with the guidelines could worsen the effects of the dispute, it said. "If the health authorities use advice given in the circular and do not follow well-established procedures to ensure that emergency procedures are followed, they will have to accept responsibility for what might happen."

Mr Kenneth Clarke, Minister for Health, told nurses at the Royal College of Nursing's annual conference in Harrogate yesterday that the Government's 6.4 per cent offer was fair.

"But I also recognize the strength of feeling among nurses that governments have over the last 10 years have on occasions gained advantage because of the nurses' loyalty, commitment and dedication both to their patients and to the community. We have tried very hard not to take advantage of nurses' loyalty," he said.

Mr Clarke added that since 1979, pay awards to nurses had kept ahead of inflation and the working week had been shortened from 40 to 37½ hours. He hoped the dispute would not obstruct negotiations to put the yearly settlement of nurses' pay on a permanent footing.

Later this week conference delegates will discuss changing the rules of the college which forbid industrial action.

Leading article, page 13



## £255,000 damages

Leonard Darwood, aged 17 with his parents and grandmother. He was awarded £255,000 damages at Lincoln Crown Court yesterday after a routine appendix operation at Scarth Road hospital, Grimsby, went wrong and left him crippled and blind.

Humberside area health authority admitted liability for medical negligence in the use of an anaesthetic and failing to take proper care of him after he had been deprived of oxygen in December, 1978.

Mr George Newman, QC, said the boy's intellect had been unscathed and he had shown great bravery. He enjoyed football matches and was active in raising money for charities, but still needed constant care.

## Double assault on Prior's Ulster plan

From Craig Seton, Belfast

The extent of opposition and hostility to the Government's new plans for Ulster, and the Government in Northern Ireland is becoming more apparent in advance of tomorrow's Commons debate on the White Paper.

The Rev Ian Paisley's Democratic Unionist Party (DUP) yesterday declared itself "essentially hostile" to the plans for an elected assembly while the Social Democratic and Labour Party (SDLP) described the scheme as unworkable and accused Mr James Prior, the secretary of State for Northern Ireland, of proceeding with ruthlessness.

The party condemned the powers accorded to the Secretary of State under the Bill as dominant and night-dictatorial and promised forthright opposition to his authority to negotiate with Dublin over the head of the authority.

It would vote against the second reading of the Bill in an attempt to secure changes and would then table many amendments.

The party was particularly critical of the plan that no proposals for devolution should come from the 78-member assembly without the support of at least 70 per cent of its members unless the Secretary of State is satisfied that there are likely to be accepted throughout the community.

The Democratic Unionists said this meant the Secretary of State could revoke devolved powers in the event of, say, 31 per cent opposing the established Government. This was a powerful minority veto which could only encourage instability.

Mr Paisley's party also

## AUEW leaves pay rise options open

From Donald Macintyre, Labour Correspondent, Eastbourne

The hopes of engineering employers that wage increases can be kept within single figures for the third successive year were raised yesterday when the industry's biggest union agreed not to set a figure on its annual pay claim.

The national committee of the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers voted by 56 to 35 to seek a substantial increase, rejecting a left-wing amendment seeking across-the-board flat-rate new-money increase of 15 per cent.

The left's demand would have meant a 12 per cent increase on average earnings of about £120 a week, and an increase of 18 per cent for the small minority of the industry's 1,250,000 workers who are paid on nationally agreed minimum rates, which yield £83 a week for skilled men.

Mr Terence Duffy, union president, said after the debate: "This decision gives me the elasticity I need in bargaining with the Engineering Employers' Federation. We know that in the present economic circumstances the bargaining will be tough."

The significance of the engineering negotiations, apart from the large number of employees covered, lies in the fact that the November anniversary date comes at the beginning of what is usually regarded as the annual private sector wage round.

Because of the two-tier bargaining system in the industry, negotiations on national minimum time rates directly affect only overtime, shift and holiday payments for the large majority of the industry's employees who are paid rates over the national minimum.

Mr Jack Crystal, a delegate from Northumberland, told the committee yesterday: "With firms going broke, and four million unemployed, wage negotiations will be difficult and the negotiators should be given a certain amount of leeway."

## 'Bradford 12' jury panel challenged

An attempt to invoke an ancient law last employed about 150 years ago, as a step towards challenging the array of the panel of jurors in the case of the "Bradford 12", was made at Leeds Crown Court yesterday.

Earlier Judge Christopher Beaumont rejected a request by defence counsel for a two-day adjournment so that the Lord Chancellor could hear a challenge to the array of jurors from which a jury will be chosen for the case of 12 young Asians from Bradford who face charges of making explosives.

Mr Hume said the assembly would be dangerous and that the jury could be abused by individual parties. The White Paper had more to do with Mr Prior's own political future than with the future of the people of Northern Ireland.

A "loyalist" paramilitary group is thought to have been responsible for a car bomb explosion which injured three women in a republican part of Belfast yesterday. Dozens of houses in the Short Strand area were badly damaged when the stolen car was destroyed by an estimated 100lb of explosives.

## Science report

By Pearce Wright, Science Editor

A new explanation of what happened to the dinosaurs is proposed today by Dr L. R. Croft, biologist at the Life Sciences Department of Salford University, who believes their extinction may have been brought about by increasing blindness.

Dr Croft prefaces his idea with the comment that reputations have been made and lost on speculation of the fate of those great creatures, and, ironically, his contribution to this long-running controversy coincides with publication of support for an existing rival hypothesis by a 20-strong international team of scientists. They are in favour of an earlier notion, that the death of the dinosaurs came after a large extra-terrestrial object struck the Earth.

Their account of the extinction, or to be more precise their description of the Cretaceous-Tertiary boundary event of which the dinosaurs were one outcome, is reported in the journal *Science*.

There were about 800 species of dinosaurs roaming the Earth and they survived for about 150 million years. Dr Croft suggests there is evidence that some of the species survived far longer than others because they adapted to changes in the climate.

By reconstructing the anatomy of the skull and the physiology of the eye, Dr Croft proposes that the dinosaurs' death was produced by a cataract of the eye. He believes that the increase of the incidence of the disease was provoked by an increase in solar radiation as the composition of the atmosphere was evolving, and those animals which did not develop a thickening of the brow of the eye socket or did not develop some other protective structure — like the horny crest between the eyes — disappeared.

Only during the past few years have biochemists unravelled some of the circumstances that cause the lens of the eye to lose its transparency, or to form cataracts. One of them is a mechanism in which the structure of protein molecules in the lens are altered.

Most of this information has come from studies in human eyes. There is a difference between the structure of the protein in old and warm-blooded animals.

Experiments made by Dr Croft and Dr M. B. Tabet, of the Royal Manchester Eye Hospital, compared how each of these proteins from warm-blooded and cold-blooded animals would react to sunlight. Samples of purified proteins were placed in glass test tubes and exposed to sunlight for several weeks. They discovered that only the unstable protein of the cold-blooded animal was affected by sunlight, and the solution was turned opaque.

Thus they conclude that the dinosaurs' lens must have lacked the stable protein and, consequently, those animals became susceptible to cataract blindness.

The rival theory, about an object hitting the earth, is that the impact killed the microscopic plants in the surface waters of the ocean, and that mass death set off a domino effect that included the end of the dinosaurs.

The strongest evidence for this idea is the so-called iridium anomaly. There is an abnormally high concentration of the metal iridium in the clay that marks the boundary between the Cretaceous and Tertiary eras.

Associated fossil evidence which can be dated by the iridium anomaly, suggests a sudden, "greenhouse" warming of the atmosphere, which triggered a sequence of startling logical effects, including the destruction of microscopic plants and including eventual demise of the dinosaur.

The *Last Dinosaurs* by Dr L. R. Croft (Edinburgh Books £4.95). *Science*, Vol 216, p249.

## £30,000 boost for Edinburgh Festival

By Christopher Warman, Arts Correspondent

The Edinburgh Festival, which suffered its biggest deficit last year, yesterday received a £30,000 boost in sponsorship for this year's festival from the House of Fraser, Scotland's third largest company.

It makes up for the last-minute loss of £30,000 from the withdrawal of two sponsors, and is the company's immediate response to hearing of the financial difficulties facing the event.

The House of Fraser will be sponsoring two of the highlights of the festival, whose programme was announced last week. They are the opening concert, of Verdi's *Requiem*, on August 22, with Claudio Abbado conducting the London Symphony Orchestra and the Edinburgh Festival Chorus with Margaret Price, Jessye Norman, Jose Carreras and Ruggero Raimondi, which will be repeated two days later; and a version of Mussorgsky's *The Marriage*, written and directed by, and starring, Peter Ustinov.

The move makes House of Fraser, owner of Harrods, the biggest sponsor of the festival, which this year has a sponsorship amounting to £120,000. It marks the return to involvement in Scottish culture and other activities by the company, which announces its own yearly figures tomorrow. Professor Roland Smith, chairman, described the festival as "almost equivalent to Harrods in the cultural life of the world". He said the

House of Fraser should play a prominent part in the social and cultural life of Scotland. We cannot sit back and watch Britain's finest arts festival, indeed arguably the most important cultural and arts festival in the world, decline."

The company's help comes after John Drummond, festival director, had expressed concern for the future. He recently told the Commons select committee on the funding of the arts that it could be in danger of collapse because of the lack of support.

He said of the new sponsorship: "In a week when there has been so much comment about our financial future, nothing could do more to restore confidence in the festival's capacity for survival."

Although last year's deficit, is the Festival's largest, it is still small compared with the annual turnover of more than £1.5m, and is covered by the festival's cash account.

The festival receives this year £23,000 from Edinburgh City Council, £400,000 from £400,000 which is offset by higher rents on buildings. To that is added £390,000 from the Arts Council, £120,000 in sponsorship and about £78,000 in donations. Box office receipts are expected to bring in about £700,000.

Mr Drummond pointed out that a conservative estimate of the income from the festival was £15m.

## Black BL men challenge security order

An industrial tribunal ruled yesterday that 26 black workers at the BL assembly plant at Cowley, Oxford, are entitled to seek compensation over a security chief's memorandum ordering all black workers entering the factory to be stopped.

The tribunal, at Reading, Berkshire, ruled that every black worker at the plant may have been affected by the order, issued by Mr Ray Coxon, head of security. The workers are bringing individual cases, under the Race Relations Act, against BL and Mr Coxon.

The workers are pressing for reimbursement of lost earnings from three meetings held to discuss the issue in working hours and a settlement for hurt feelings. Mr Coxon issued the memorandum in an attempt to stop a black cleaner who had been arrested for theft in the factory from entering the works.

## Kings contest left wide open

By Harry Golombek, Chess Correspondent

The Phillips and Drew Kings Tournament at County Hall, London, was left wide open yesterday after a day of brilliant chess. Jan Timman, a Dutch grandmaster, won an impressive game against Christensen and thus came up to share first place with the Danish player.

The scores at the end of round 10 were: Timman 10, Phillips 9, Drew 8, Christensen 7, and one shared. The other players were: Spangenberg 6, Gifford 5, and one shared. The tournament is being held at County Hall, London, from September 24 to October 1.

Korchnoi protest, page 3

## Three new race body members

Three commissioners, all white, have been appointed by the Home Secretary to sit on the Commission for Racial Equality (a staff reporter writes).

They are Mr Alan Gayton, a public relations consultant, chairman of the juvenile bench in Leicester and a member of the Lord Chancellor's Advisory Committee for the Magistrates; Mr Edward Gilmour Jones, director of personnel at Smith's Industries PLC and a member of the management board of the Engineering Employers' Federation; and Mr Gerald Tyler, a solicitor and former deputy leader of West Yorkshire County Council.

These three replace three white commissioners. Although there are 15 commissioners, of whom seven are black. Mr David Lane, the outgoing chairman, who is also a commissioner, will be succeeded in September by Mr Peter Newsam, who was education officer of the Inner Education Authority.

## Dock alert after beetle find

About 40 Colorado beetles were reported to have been found in a consignment of Italian spinach at Bradford wholesale market last night, (Our Agriculture Correspondent writes). The find, by Ministry of Agriculture inspectors, is the most serious for several years, and the ministry has requested extra vigilance at ports.

The insects, which pose the biggest threat to potato crops, are about three-eighths of an inch long with fine yellow and black stripes.

## Princess visits Cornwall

The Princess of Wales made her first visit to Cornwall yesterday as Duchess, touring the Duchy of Cornwall estate.

At one, Restormel Farm, near Lostwithiel, she was shown round the yard and the Prince of Wales pointed out the ruins of the twelfth-century Restormel Castle near by.

The Princess was later driven to Bodmin Road station where she rejoined the royal train. The Princess went to St Austell for a business engagement.

## Crash inquiry

A blade on a helicopter which crashed killing four men near St Fergus, Grampian, last year showed signs of metal fatigue and bearings on the rotor spindle were worn. Mr Charles Coghill, a senior Department of Transport inspector, told an accident inquiry at Peterhead yesterday. The hearing continues.

## Couple's suicide

Mr Charles Phillips Powell, the Hereford coroner, last night recorded verdicts that the Rev Eric Sherlock, aged 66, and his wife, Geraldine, aged 62, killed themselves at their home in the hamlet of Bolstone, last week. Notes indicating that they were depressed led a milkman and the police to their bodies.

## Egg prosecution

Peakes Poultry, of Halfway House, Shropshire has been accused of wrongly describing its eggs as "free range". Shropshire magistrates will be asked to decide on Thursday whether the firm's hens are kept in conditions according to the Ministry of Agriculture's free range criteria.

## Homes: Where the Alliance seams show

Political Reporter

Local Labour leaders claimed yesterday that their reluctance to sell council housing to tenants was not harming their electoral prospects and that there was no evidence from canvassing of a rush of prospective purchasers intending to vote Conservative.

Mr David Smith, the Conservative Party's local government officer, endorsed the view of party officials in the Short Strand area that the regions that in no areas was there right of tenants to buy their homes likely to be a determining issue.

In Norwich, where the High Court and the Court of

## LOCAL ELECTIONS

Appeal found that the council had been tardy in selling housing, neither of the main parties saw much electoral advantage in the issue. Mr George Richards, leader of the Conservatives on the Council said: "We shall be reminding people that we have won but now that sales are being processed properly other actions by this left-wing council seem more important."

Under a Department of the Environment schedule, sales to Norwich tenants are being monitored by civil servants, but council officials expect they will be withdrawn soon.

Since the 1980 Housing Act, embodying the right of tenants to buy came into force, Norwich has sold 170 of its 25,000 homes. About 20 to 30 applications are received weekly with several hundred sales likely by the year's end.

Seventeen Norwich council seats are being contested, with Labour holding 37 of the 48 seats. Labour leaders expect to lose "a few," but Mr Leonard Stevenson, the Labour leader on the council,

## Strathclyde: Battle for the middle ground

From Jonathan Wills, Glasgow

Strathclyde region is not greatly loved in the islands nor in the remote glens of Argyll where there is resentment over poor transport and a suspicion that the Eringas are subsidizing cheap fares in the big cities.

Labour is proud of its public transport system in greater Glasgow and says that rail fares would double but for the region's £28m subsidy to British Rail on the largest suburban rail network outside London.

Until recently, Strathclyde Labour councillors have avoided the kind of confrontation with central Government that bedevilled the Labour group in the Lothian region. They tried to work within the strict guidelines imposed by the Secretary of

## Abbey for trust

Fountains Abbey on the 700-acre Studley Royal estate in North Yorkshire is to be offered to the National Trust by its owners, North Yorkshire county council.

Mr Leslie McCracken, regional information officer for the National Trust, estimated that the trust will have to raise about £3m for purchase and upkeep.

Overseas selling prices: Austria Sch 28; Bahrain D 9.60; Belgium B 17.50; Canada C 1.00; Denmark D 12.50; France F 1.00; Germany M 1.00; Greece G 1.00; Italy I 1.00; Japan Y 1.00; Korea S 1.00; Luxembourg L 1.00; Netherlands H 1.00; New Zealand N 1.00; Norway N 1.00; Portugal P 1.00; Singapore S 1.00; Sweden S 1.00; Switzerland S 1.00; Taiwan T 1.00; Thailand T 1.00; United Kingdom £ 1.00; USA \$ 1.00; Yugoslavia Y 1.00.

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Bournemouth: 58 Old Christchurch Rd, Edinburgh: 48 George St  
Chester: 1-7 St Michaels Row, Walsworth: Wells Road



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World reaction

# Spain tells both sides of its deep concern

By Our Foreign Staff

Reactions in world capitals to news of Sunday's invasion of South Georgia by British forces included:

□ Madrid: Señor José Pedro Pérez-Llorca, the Spanish Foreign Minister, Mr Richard Parsons, the British Ambassador, and Señor Enrique Llopis, the Argentine Ambassador to the Ministry in Madrid to express his Government's "deep concern" over the hostilities and to urge them to negotiate.

After news of the British attack on an Argentine submarine reached the Spanish capital on Sunday, the Foreign Ministry issued the following communiqué.

"In view of the outbreak of military operations in the South Georgia Islands, the Spanish Government considers that in any case the necessary steps should be taken to avoid at all costs the loss of human lives."

The April 2 declaration said in part: "Decolonization should be carried out, assuring the reestablishment of Argentine territorial integrity and safeguarding the interests and welfare of the population, via a peaceful process of negotiation."

After his meeting yesterday evening with the two ambassadors, Señor Pérez-Llorca was reported to have conferred with Señor Leopoldo Calvo Sotelo, the Prime Minister, about the Falklands conflict.

The liberal daily *Diario-16* commented yesterday in a leading article: "We Spaniards... have our own 'Falklands'... yet, with all due respect for our legitimate arguments for sovereignty over the Rock, Gibraltar will never be worth the blood of a single Spaniard, or even of a single British person."

□ Tokyo: The Japanese Government reacted gravely

and expressed regret over the current development. Mr Zenko Suzuki, the Prime Minister, said it was "very regrettable" that the situation had developed into armed conflict "at a time when Mr Alexander Haig, the American Secretary of State, is actively engaged in mediation efforts".

While local newspapers reported the clash with banner headlines, the Government remained rather sober, apparently reflecting the neutral position it has taken since Argentina occupied the Falkland Islands.

□ Bonn: West Germany reaffirmed its support for Britain over the Falklands issue. Herr Kurt Becker, the Government spokesman, said West Germany had supported Britain from the start over the illegal seizure of its sovereign territory "and this support continues unchanged".

Many West German newspapers expressed misgivings about the British landing and believed that a peaceful solution would be more difficult than before.

The *Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung* saw the recapture of South Georgia as a last warning by Britain to Argentina and predicted that a peaceful solution of the conflict "is farther off than ever". The *Frankfurter Rundschau* said a peaceful solution was now more difficult, perhaps impossible, unless the Argentine regime climbed down.

Die Welt argued that the timing of the landing, just before the conference of the Organization of American States in Washington gave the Argentine regime "the chance to arouse fresh emotions and brand the Britons as Aggressors."

□ Paris: Although the Falklands crisis at first struck them as anachronistic, with a distinct flavour of nineteenth century gunboat diplomacy about it, the French press and public opinion have not faltered in their support for Britain since it broke out, even though they sometimes doubted British resolve.

Those doubts have been dispelled by the landing although the question now debated here is whether the demonstration of Britain's

resolve has not weakened rather than strengthened its hand in any continuing negotiations. The independent leftwing daily *Le Matin* emphasized that "one cannot, in this affair, ignore the fact that hostilities were deliberately, in violation of international rules, started by Buenos Aires."

This is undisputed in France. The socialist Government did not have a moment's hesitation in condemning Argentina, backed by public opinion, because its reaction of injured pride was something with which this country instinctively sympathizes and because the toleration of such practices by the international community could be contagious; and France too possesses disputed islands.

□ Sydney: Mr Malcolm Fraser, the Australian Prime Minister, said Britain's use of force in South Georgia was a consequence of Argentina's invasion of the Falkland Islands. "Argentina has refused to take effective action to settle the dispute by peaceful means and has ignored repeated warnings from the British Government that the circumstances justified the use of force," he said.

"It is a matter of great regret that the Argentine Government initiated military action in this dispute, and has not allowed it to be settled by peaceful means."

□ Wellington: The New Zealand Government applauded Britain's repositioning of South Georgia. Mr Robert Muldoon the Prime Minister, expressed the Cabinet's "gratification" that Britain had moved decisively and effectively.

He described Argentina's invasion of the Falklands and South Georgia as naked aggression to which the only response was to say: "Get out or we'll throw you out."

□ Moscow: Tass reported the capture of South Georgia swiftly and said it marked the beginning of a new and dangerous stage in the conflict. *Pravda* said Britain's attempts to resolve the issue by force represented nothing other than a hankering for the "irrevocably vanished" British Empire.

Argentinians demonstrating outside Government House in Buenos Aires on Sunday afternoon. The inscription on the Union Jack reads "dirty pirates".

Newspapers had headlined the junta's early-morning announcement that British helicopters and warships were attacking the Argentine defenders on South Georgia, who were holding their own.

The crowd of about 200 outside Government House was small compared with the throng that had filled the Plaza de Mayo in support of the Government's refusal to

## British 'pirates' jeered

negotiate its claim to sovereignty over the Falklands. Streets elsewhere in the Argentine capital were quiet.

Señor Pablo Marconi, a businessman among the crowd in the square, said he thought the British attack was "idiotic".

"No matter how this comes out, the British have no right here," he said. Asked if he was afraid the South Georgia hostilities could set off a full-scale war, he replied "Argentina is not afraid."

Others were not so confident. "Certainly I'm afraid," Señor Guillermo Larrea, a taxi driver said. "We are a people of peace. We don't know what war is like". He said he still hoped for a diplomatic solution.

Señora María del Carmen de Fuentes said the thought of war with Britain made her sad, but she was certain Argentina was in the right. "The destruction and the economic cost are not the worst things, but the human cost," she said. "Not only Argentine boys are going to die, but English boys, too. I think about our boys there in the south, but also feel sorry for mothers in England."

## The next moves

# Muscles flexed on island springboard

By Henry Stanhope, Defence Correspondent

The operation in South Georgia has recaptured for Britain a barren, windswept land of glaciers and snowy mountains, whose only indigenous population grow flippers. But could it also be a springboard from which to launch an assault upon Argentine forces in the Falkland Islands?

Politically the counter-attack on South Georgia was attractive because the Argentine claim to sovereignty is recent and specious. Diplomatically it reinforces British policy of negotiating from strength by proving that the Government is prepared to use force.

Militarily, the operation has done a power of good for morale, in Britain and in the South Atlantic. If only for that reason it seemed sensible to do the easier things first. It has endorsed the Government's confidence in the forces in situ.

It has given the Royal Navy a deep water anchorage in which to harbour its ships from the buffeting they are now enduring on the high seas. Sailors will be able to scratch their legs, as some of the marines have already done, if Rear-Admiral John Woodward, the task force commander, decides that he has enough time.

South Georgia has plenty of fresh water, unlike the Falklands themselves, and four old whaling stations which could provide storage facilities for food and fuel in the event of a long voyage to and from Ascension Island 3,500 miles away. Moreover, it is effectively outside the range of the Argentine Air Force whose in-flight refuelling capacity is extremely limited.

AS's forward base for the task force, however, it has severe limitations, apart from the shortage of natural facilities.

One is the absence of an airstrip and the other is its 800-mile distance from Port Stanley. Harrier aircraft can take off vertically, but only at enormous cost in terms of payload and range, which would make the use of them from Grylls impracticable.

There were reports yesterday that the Government might order Admiral Woodward to counter-attack on the Falklands sooner rather than later, while his troops have psychologically the upper hand.

He has nuclear-powered submarines enforcing the maritime exclusion zone around the Falklands while his own ships and aircraft have declared a similar air and sea zone around themselves. When the force enters Falklands waters — today was one early estimate — he would probably prefer to launch his counter-offensive through one of the back or side doors of the Falklands rather than the front, establishing a beachhead in one or more of the numerous, shelving inlets, far away from Port Stanley.

There are other options. One remains that of simply laying siege to the islands by means of a sea and air blockade, but this would take time, would make life difficult for the islanders and be hard to maintain.

Another, a punitive action against the Argentine fleet, would risk heavy loss of life on both sides — and could easily be avoided by the Argentine ships running into port. A third, a similar strike by Vulcan bombers against air and naval mainland bases, would risk stigmatizing Britain's reputation.

Admiral Woodward has a number of options, none of them very attractive. The capture of South Georgia might arguably have given him more time to consider them — and arguably not.

## EEC seeks quick settlement

From Ian Murray, Luxembourg, April 26

Only a very quick settlement of the Falklands crisis without the use of undue force is capable of ensuring unqualified support for Britain from all its European partners. The EEC Foreign Ministers Council will endorse this view at its present meeting here.

Mr Francis Pym, the Foreign Secretary, is due here late this evening and will give his fellow council members a report on the Falklands when they meet tomorrow.

The member states of the EEC were among the first to give Britain support after the Argentine invasion of the Falkland Islands. They backed their unanimous condemnation of the junta's action by imposing a total import and arms sale ban on Argentina. The EEC takes 25 per cent of all Argentine exports.

The EEC condemnation was unusually swift and undoubtedly sincere. Many of the countries know that they will suffer economically as a result of the ban. But many of them know they

could be vulnerable to a similar attack. However, there is little or no enthusiasm among member countries for any solution which may be obtained by fighting. In all its declarations on the subject the Council has emphasized the need for a peaceful solution and it has carefully shied away from any open discussion on military matters.

This is in no small measure due to the European aversion to fighting, born of the experience of two world wars. The EEC was brought into being by the need for peace and by the realization that fighting was a bad way to solve any problems.

The distaste for fighting in this instance is also due to a calculation that the Soviet Union could quickly spread its influence in South America if it sided with Argentina in a war. The sure way to give the Kremlin a strong base in the South Atlantic is for Britain to go to war over the Falklands, one diplomat here said.

The EEC hope that diplomatic and economic pressure

can quickly force the junta to pull its troops and flag out of the islands. That was why it agreed to impose the import ban initially until May 17, and for longer but subject to review.

The ban would almost certainly be renewed, although there would be reserves depending on the level of fighting and to the amount of progress that may have been made by then on the question of Britain's contribution to the EEC budget.

The link between the budget and the Falklands has never been made when ministers meet, but it is very much the subject of behind the scenes calculation. There is a widespread feeling among delegations that European solidarity with Britain over its colonial problems must be matched by Britain with European solidarity over its budget problems.

Some countries have not been slow to notice that the British Government has already spent far more on protecting its sovereignty in the Falklands than it appears to be prepared to contribute to the EEC budget.

## Latin America's other flashpoints

# A turbulent continent simmers

By Peter Stafford

Geopolitics is taken seriously in South and Central America. There are border disputes in many parts and from time to time they flare up, causing tension or even hostilities. Here are the main ones.

Venezuela-Guyana: Venezuela claims the Essequibo region, which accounts for about two-thirds of the territory of Guyana. By the protocol of Port of Spain, signed in 1970, the two countries agreed to freeze the dispute for 12 years. But that period expires on June 18, and Venezuela has said that it will not extend it.

Venezuela-Colombia: There are differences over delimitation of the maritime border in the Gulf of Venezuela. The disputed areas are possibly oil-bearing.

Colombia-Nicaragua: Nicaragua claims the islands of Providencia and San Andrés, and a number of small islets which lie between the coasts of the two countries and have been under Colombian rule for many years.

Guatemala-Belize: Guatemala maintains its claim to the whole of Belize, which became independent last year. Mexico-Belize: Mexico has a legal claim to the northern part of Belize. But it has said that it would only press it if Guatemala took over Belize. Mexico supports Belizean independence.

Ecuador-Peru: Ecuador claims a large expanse of Peruvian Amazonia. The two countries went to war over it in 1941, and there was a brief outbreak of fighting over remote border posts last year.

Bolivia-Chile: Bolivia lost a stretch of territory giving it access to the Pacific in the War of the Pacific in 1879. It has been making efforts to regain access to the ocean ever since.

Peru-Chile: Peru also lost territory to Chile in the War of the Pacific. It has been less active in trying to regain it, but insists on its treaty right to be involved in any settlement between Bolivia and Chile.

Argentina-Chile: Argentina claims three islands in the Beagle Channel, south of Tierra del Fuego, and nearby went to war over them in 1878. The issue is now under consideration by the Pope, who has made recommendations for a settlement.

## BBC steps up broadcasts

By Kenneth Goshing

Many radio listeners in Argentina are contacting the Swiss Embassy in Buenos Aires to ask about the frequencies of BBC broadcasts to South America.

The embassy is acting for Britain during the Falklands dispute and Mr Domingo Valenzuela, organiser of the BBC's Latin American service, sees the calls for advice as "extremely encouraging".

The BBC has recently stepped up its service in Spanish from four to five hours a day and South America also receives up to eight hours of English broadcasts from the World Service every day.

Mr Valenzuela said yesterday: "Our aim is to give objective information while trying always to put the British point of view. We go for interviews and information from our correspondents in Argentina and give reaction from other Latin American countries."

Radio stations in South America ring us up and we tell them the latest situation; and we put out interviews with journalists, academics and politicians.

"We have also had letters from Argentina which say things like: 'It does not matter what happens — I will go on listening to you because I believe what you say.'"

Mr Valenzuela said he believed the BBC gave a fair



Voice of home: Sarah Kennedy recording a radio request show for members of the Falklands task force.

account of what was happening and there was no evidence that the Argentine authorities were trying to jam broadcasts.

Broadcasts to the Falklands were stepped up last night from three to a daily transmission on short wave. Nearly 1,500 requests, including nearly 150 taped messages for islanders have already been received by the BBC.

A request programme for British task force troops was launched yesterday by the British Forces Broadcasting Service in conjunction with BBC External Services using the Ascension Island relay station.

It will go out three times a week and will be introduced by Sarah Kennedy, one of the presenters of the television programme *Game for a Laugh*.

## Here's one in the eye for Women's Lib.



The Sunday Times has a reputation for not pulling its punches.

That's what makes it food and drink for well over 4 million people every weekend.

Next Sunday's issue is no exception.

Despite Simon Winchester's incarceration in Buenos Aires, our Insight team continues its in-depth reportage of the Falklands Conflict.

While the Review carries the fascinating results of a specially-commissioned Mori Survey: "What hope for love and marriage?"

In the first of a 3-part series, our business Section tackles the ins and outs of the Unemployment problem. An enormous job in itself.

While 'LOOK', our new-style 'magazine within a magazine', examines the latest and perhaps the most powerful feminist movement to date... Self Defence.

News, Reviews, Business and the Arts. You'll find the best of all worlds, as ever, in next Sunday's Sunday Times.

Plus some pretty aggressive ladies, to boot.



Look. The magazine within a magazine.

Handwritten text in Arabic script at the bottom of the page.



## FALKLANDS CRISIS 2

# Fleet goes into battle order after clashes

From John Witherow, on board HMS Invincible April 26

The Royal Navy task force has gone into battle formation for the first time, after the attack on an Argentine submarine and the landing of marines on South Georgia.

The fleet, which is still heading south, had made plans to transfer to the new positions some time ago, to prepare it against any kind of assault, whether from the air, sea or submarine, but there was no doubt given a greater sense of urgency by the outbreak of hostilities.

It now presents an impressive sight with the aircraft carriers Hermes and Invincible surrounded by an array of frigates, destroyers and supply vessels, sailing through a calm South Atlantic. Other ships still remain off South Georgia with the invasion force.

As part of this defence, Harrier jets and Sea King helicopters are in high state of readiness. While the helicopters plumb the ocean with sonar devices in search of hostile submarines, the Harriers are on 24-hour alert to intercept Argentine Air Force Boeing 707s, which have been dogging the task force for four days, gathering information about its make-up and position.

The warning from London that such aircraft would have "appropriate action" taken against them if they continued their reconnaissance flights seems to have been at least temporarily effective.

Until Sunday they had been flying on average twice a day, as close to the fleet as possible, and had been rapidly intercepted by armed jets. The fact that they may now be fired on, especially after the fighting in South Georgia, seems to have stopped these flights.

## How junta admitted the setback

From Our Own Correspondent Buenos Aires, April 26

The first admission by the Argentine Government that the British had launched a counter-attack on South Georgia came in a *Comunicado* No 27 issued at noon local time (4pm British time).

It said: "Two British helicopters attacked Grytviken at 8.40 am, and a submarine has gone to defend the port. The attack was a flagrant violation of international law and of United Nations Resolution 502, and Article 3 of the Inter-American Treaty. The attack was repelled by troops."

*Comunicado* No 28, issued at 2 pm, said: "In the early hours of this morning, two British helicopters attacked an Argentine submarine that was on the surface at Grytviken unloading provisions, medicine and mail for troops and about 30 scrap-metal merchants, who are there to dismantle a whaling station. It has to be pointed out that a submarine on the surface has no means of defending itself."

*Comunicado* No 29, issued at 4 pm, said: "We are resisting their shells and machine-gun attacks by two British servicemen and Falkland Islanders and they are in a favourable position."

*Comunicado* No 30, issued at 7 pm, said: "After four hours of shelling from the destroyer Exeter, and machine-gun attacks by two British helicopters, British forces have made a tactical retreat, and are now off Leith Harbour. Four British ships, including the Exeter, are off South Georgia."

*Comunicado* No 31, issued at 8 pm, said that the commander of the naval forces was destroying radio equipment, and was preparing for the last battle.

The final *comunicado* was issued after midnight, stating: "The military junta communicates to the people of Argentina that, for tactical reasons, they have cut communications with the naval forces operating at South Georgia. The apparent initial success of the British forces was based on their numerical superiority which does not mean that they are in complete control of the island."

"Our forces moved back to their initial positions and they continue fighting in good spirits. They have a full knowledge that comes from knowing their own country."

## Explosive display

An Argentine company which specialises in the manufacture of aircraft bombs and parachutes has booked exhibition space at the Farnborough Air Show in September. The firm, Fabrica Militar de Aviones, decided to take part long before the invasion.

So far the Society of British Aerospace Companies, which organises the exhibition, has made no move to ban the company.

## Poll shows support increasing

By Our Foreign Staff

Public support for the way the British Government is handling the Falklands crisis is continuing to grow steadily, according to the latest opinion poll published last night.

The poll, which was carried out by the MORI organization for BBC television's *Panorama* programme just before the battle of South Georgia showed that 76 per cent of British adults were satisfied with the government's handling of the crisis, compared with figures of 60 and 68 per cent in two earlier polls taken by MORI during the past fortnight.

The Falklands crisis also appears to have helped the conservative Party's popularity. According to last night's MORI poll 39 per cent of those interviewed would now vote Conservative compared with 33 and 36 per cent in the two previous polls. Support for Labour is now running at 52 per cent and for the SDP liberal Alliance at 28 per cent.

As the crisis develops more Britons are now prepared to accept losses of life among British servicemen and Falkland Islanders as they work to restore British administration over the islands.

Of those interviewed, 58 per cent would now accept the loss of servicemen's lives, compared with 44 per cent and 50 per cent in the two previous polls; and 46 per cent believe that the lives of Falkland Islanders would be a justifiable price to pay, compared with 36 and 37 per cent before.

Asked what type of military action the British government should take, 58 per cent of those questioned thought the Argentine ships should be sunk, but only 33 per cent would support the bombing of Argentine military and naval bases.

Mrs Thatcher's personal popularity appears to have remained intact. Sixty-four per cent say that their opinion of the Prime Minister is unchanged, 20 per cent say it has gone up and 15 per cent that it has dropped.

## Germany lead arms suppliers

By Our Foreign Staff

Britain's share of the Argentine arms market was well below that of some other exporters during the period from 1977 to 1981, according to a statement from the Stockholm International Peace Research Institute (SIPRI).

It puts West Germany at the head of the list, with 33 per cent of the total of major weapons delivered to Argentina. The West German military supplied warships and armoured vehicles.

"The UK share for the period was 10 per cent, made up of two type 42 destroyers and naval missiles. The UK, however, played a more important role as a supplier

of military electronics, radar and other types of software."

The United States emerged as the second largest supplier, with 17 per cent of the Argentine market. It "continues to supply aircraft, including 40 A4Q Skyhawk naval fighters, which had been ordered before the 1978 embargo."

France was the third largest exporter of arms to the military government in Buenos Aires, with 15 per cent of sales. These included aircraft, missiles, vehicles and frigates.

"Israel was responsible for 14 per cent of Argentina's major arms imports during this period," Israeli exports

included Dabur class fast patrol boats and as many as 42 Israeli-built Mirage 5 strike fighters known as *Dagger*.

Belgium, Spain and Switzerland are among other sources of Argentine arms, including those manufactured under licence.

As an illustration of British involvement in supplying equipment, SIPRI says: "The Plessey-Ferranti system on the Ventrone de Mayo (the British-built Argentine aircraft carrier) was modified in the UK, to provide direct computer-to-computer radio data links with the new type 42 destroyers, and to improve control of the carrier-based aircraft."

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Salvador bishop speaks out

Mr. Salvador Elia, bishop of San Salvador, El Salvador, has spoken out against the military government which has seized power in the country. He said the military government was a 'coup d'etat' and that the people of El Salvador should not accept it. He called for a return to civilian rule and for the restoration of the 1960 constitution.

Kadar arrives in Bonn

Mr. Janos Kadar, Hungarian Prime Minister, arrived in Bonn on Tuesday for a two-day visit. He is expected to meet with German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and other officials. Kadar's visit is part of a series of high-level talks between Hungary and West Germany aimed at improving relations between the two countries.

Mengele 'near to capture'

A report from the Argentine government says that the notorious Nazi doctor Josef Mengele is 'near to capture'. The report claims that Mengele has fled to Argentina and is hiding in the city of Buenos Aires. Argentine authorities are currently searching for him and are expected to capture him soon.

Monument to Armenians

A new monument to the victims of the Armenian genocide is to be unveiled in Yerevan, Armenia. The monument, which was designed by a local architect, is a large, modern structure that symbolizes the suffering and resilience of the Armenian people. It is expected to become a major landmark in the city.

Police strike

A police strike is taking place in a major city, leading to significant disruptions in public services. The strike is being organized by police officers who are demanding better pay and working conditions. The city authorities are trying to maintain order and ensure that essential services continue to be provided.

Volcano erupts

A powerful volcano has erupted, sending a massive plume of smoke and ash into the sky. The eruption has caused panic among the local population, who have fled the area. Authorities are working to evacuate the surrounding villages and to monitor the volcano's activity.

Visit

A group of people are planning a visit to a famous historical site. The visit is part of a larger tour that includes visits to several other important landmarks. The group is expected to have a very informative and enjoyable trip.



# Britain still seeking a negotiated settlement

## FALKLANDS

The repositioning of South Georgia, including the attack on the Argentine submarine, in no way determines the Government's determination to achieve a negotiated settlement to the present crisis.

Mrs Margaret Thatcher, the Prime Minister, said in a statement in the House of Commons on the Falkland Islands.

We seek the implementation of the Security Council resolution (the said), and we seek it by peaceful means if possible.

I am sure the House will join me in congratulating our forces on carrying out this operation successfully and recapturing the island. The action we have taken is fully in accord with our inherent right of self-defence under Article 51 of the United Nations Charter.

Mrs Thatcher said that in their continuing pursuit of a negotiated settlement, Mr. Francis Pym, the Foreign and Commonwealth Secretary, visited Washington on April 22 and 23.

He had many hours of intensive discussion with Mr. Haig. Their talks proved constructive and helpful, but there are still considerable difficulties.

Mr. Haig now intends to pursue his efforts further with the Argentine Government.

However, the Argentine Foreign Minister is reported to be unwilling to continue negotiations at present. I hope he will reconsider this.

As the British task force approaches closer to the Falklands, the urgent need is to speed up the negotiations, not slow them down. We remain in close touch with Mr. Haig.

The first phase of the operation to repossess South Georgia began at first light when the Argentine submarine was detected close to British warships preparing to land forces on South Georgia.

The United Kingdom had already made it clear to Argentina that any approach on the part of Argentine warships, including submarines, or military aircraft which could amount to a threat to the British task force would be met by the appropriate response.

The Santa Fe posed a significant threat to the successful completion of the operation and to British warships and forces launching the landing. Helicopters from the British task force therefore engaged and disabled the Argentine submarine.

Just after 4pm London time yesterday, British ships and aircraft on South Georgia and advanced towards Grytviken.

At about 6pm the commander of the Argentine forces in Grytviken surrendered, having offered only limited resistance to the British troops. British forces continued to advance during the night and are now in control of Leith, the other main settlement on South Georgia.

At 10 o'clock this morning the officer commanding the Argentine forces on South Georgia formally surrendered.

British forces throughout the operation used the minimum force necessary to achieve a successful outcome. No British casualties have been notified and it is reported that only one Argentine sustained serious injuries.

About 180 prisoners were taken, including up to 50 military reinforcements who had been on the Argentine submarine, the prisoners will be returned to Argentina.

British Antarctic Survey personnel on the island were reported to be safe when we last heard early yesterday afternoon. Our forces are making contact with them and arrangements are in hand to evacuate them, if they so wish.

Mr Michael Foot, Leader of the Opposition (Ebbw Vale, Lab), said he was sure the Prime Minister appreciates that along with the other moods there is also a deepening sense of anxiety throughout the country. I trust that she and the country take account of it.

On the South Georgia issue, the whole country, I am sure, will be relieved that the operation was carried through without loss of life on our side or serious injury on either side.

We are entitled to stress to all concerned that the recovery of South Georgia was fully within our international rights. (Cheers)

It was not a breach of the Charter in any sense, as some have falsely alleged. It may help us in other fields, particularly in view of the extreme skill with which it was executed.

The Falklands and South Georgia are two different propositions as I am sure the House and the country understand. The most important and persistent question remains and is intensified, and I put it in the light of what the Prime Minister

has said. How are we to pursue the search for the diplomatic and peaceful settlement to which she refers? What is to happen next?

When she talks of speeding up the negotiations, what steps is the Government taking to speed up the negotiations? What stage has the mediation of Mr Haig reached and what happens if the mediation is not able to be pursued?

What have we so far refused to go back to the Security Council? When are we going to return to the Security Council on all these matters?

How are we going to be absolutely sure in the meantime that there will be no dangerous escalation of the crisis in any way? In such a situation it must be the absolute, without any possibility of mistake whatever.

We on this side remain as firmly, unshakably and persistently committed to fresh initiatives for peace as the Government. We shall not be deterred by another such as started. (Labour cheers)

However, the Argentine Foreign Minister is reported to be unwilling to continue negotiations at present. I hope he will reconsider this.

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persue that through the usual channels. I cannot give him details of negotiations while they continue but we do pursue them as vigorously as we possibly can.

After all, we are asking for withdrawal of the Argentine troops to accordance with the Security Council resolution.

Sir Derek Walker-Smith (East Hertfordshire, C): Will she clarify the position on reference of the dispute to the International Court of Justice, a matter mentioned in *The Times* and other newspapers?

Subject to Argentina's prior withdrawal of troops in conformity with Resolution 502, it is the Government's policy to refer the dispute or suggest reference of it to the court in accordance with the UN Charter.

Mr Russell Johnson (Inverness, Lab): Sir, I am unhappy, there should be a drift to war without any attempt at arbitration, which is clearly envisaged in the Charter, and might it not be a matter of course to refer the dispute to the court?

Mr Thatcher: I believe we referred the matter of the repositioning of the Falklands to the International Court in 1955. But both parties have to agree to go to the court for it to be of any use.

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Carlisle: Support in US

Johnston: All-party talks

Mrs Thatcher: Commonwealth countries have been most helpful in condemning the unprovoked aggression by the Argentine. Many have stopped imports from the Argentine and New Zealand has sent a strong message of support to the United States Government.

Of those involved in the Caribbean, Guyana is on the Security Council and voted in favour of Resolution 502. There are also many other countries in that area and many people realize this aggression by the Argentine should not be allowed to succeed.

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Mrs Thatcher: We are trying constantly to take initiatives to see that the negotiations continue. We shall carry on. I can only stress that there is only one thing which needs to be done immediately under the Security Council resolution and that is the withdrawal of Argentine forces.

After the withdrawal of the Argentine forces, the negotiations can continue. As soon as that is achieved, we are prepared to go into negotiations once again.

Mr George Cunningham (Islington, South, Lab): Will she bring to the attention of the Argentine Government its obligations under the fourth Geneva Convention of 1949 about non-obligation of Falkland Islanders to remain in those parts of the Falkland Islands particularly subject to danger.

Mrs Thatcher: I will consider doing what he says. Many have left Port Stanley and have gone out to camp. There are far fewer in Port Stanley than there were.

Sir Bernard Braine (South-East Essex, C): While it is right and humane to return prisoners of war to the Argentine, will she give an assurance that if any of the thousands of Argentine who have disappeared in recent years, many of whom are dead?

Mrs Thatcher: Those prisoners are not prisoners of war. A state of war does not exist between the United Kingdom and Argentina. They are prisoners. They will be returned as soon as possible.

We shall of course let the names and state of health of the missing relatives as soon as possible.

The commander of the Argentine forces is already grateful for the quick medical treatment of the one Argentine who was hurt.

Mr Jack Ashley (Stoke-on-Trent, South, Lab): It is now time for resolution and for Mrs Thatcher to earn the sobriquet "Iron Lady" and to stand up to the Argentine forces.

Mrs Thatcher: I understand Sir Nigel's feelings and those of many MPs. Those economic sanctions would be of a kind and degree greater than any other that could be brought to bear, but I believe that Mr Haig thinks his meeting with Mr Costa Mendez is only postponed.

It is not that the meeting does not take place, there are means of negotiating directly with the junta in the Argentine.

Mr Michael Givolis (North-West Surrey, C): The Prime Minister's handling of this crisis has the support of the vast majority of the people of this country. It is important to continue to follow the policy of the stick and the carrot to show that we have no



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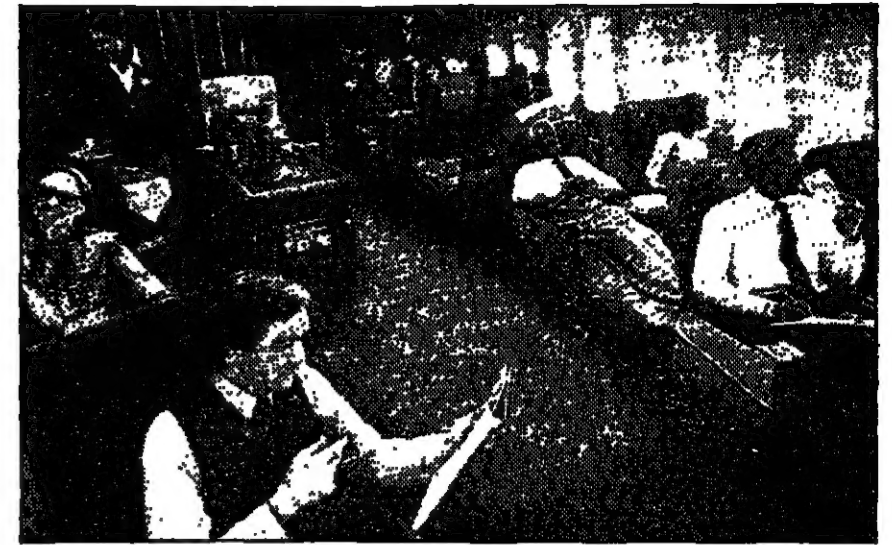
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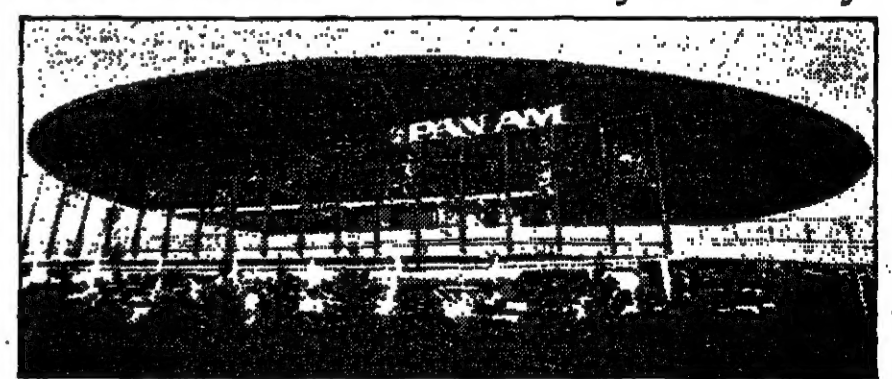
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# Pan Am. You Can't Beat the Experience.







## THE ARTS

Television  
Hidden  
faculties

The Story of Ruth (BBC 2) was described as being "true" and also a "dramatized account": it would take another Aristotle to sort out the confusions here. *Macbeth* is a dramatized account, but so is the ten o'clock news, and it would have been instructive to know on which side of the balance last night's programme hung.

The facts seem to be these: Ruth, a young American living in London, has hallucinations of her father, who is alive but in the United States. She was sexually abused by him during her childhood and the infant trauma has had a psychological effect — she can see him and even smell him; when she talks to him, she hears his answers. She visits a psychiatrist and is taken into a "crisis centre" where her fear of madness is slowly altered. She learns to control her visions and, with the aid of graphs and computers, it is discovered that they are evidence of a remarkable mental faculty which allows her to hallucinate at will. She even conjures up images of herself, and this doppelgänger leads her into the poisoned garden of her childhood where she learns to see her fears clearly for the first time.

Connie Booth plays Ruth with great clarity and conviction — twitchy, sad, afraid, her face covered with the thin film of perspiration which springs from mental agony. "If this is what living is, I don't want to waste my time doing it." She moves like a sleep-walker through a world in which only her dreams are real. But she is saved by the myths of our time: where once hallucinations were the property of saints or witches, "outsiders" to be blessed or cursed, Ruth is considered to be a perfectly ordinary person with an illness.

It is understandable, therefore, why her psychiatrist should be the narrator here: he is the shaman guiding her toward rebirth. But, although his dispassionate tone informs the programme, her fears and hallucinations take up most of the available space. It was genuinely frightening to watch — in some ways, too frightening to be convincing. For, although the original experience must have been appalling, this "story" of it was so artfully devised that the guiding hand seemed to be that of the writer or director rather than the experience itself.

Perhaps inadvertently, it adopted the tone and suspensefulness of a conventional horror film. When Ruth "sees" her father on an underground train, she leaves in panic and finds herself in a wilderness of empty corridors and winding metal staircases where her footsteps echo and mock her: I believe I saw a similar scene in *Theatre of Blood*. She does not wish to enter her bedroom because "he" is waiting for her there; the camera follows her as she slowly climbs the stairs, pushes open the door and... we are back with *The Exorcist*!

It is a mark of television's manipulation of reality in such matters that the sensational aspects of Ruth's case quite overshadow the explanations for it, although the explanations are in fact more interesting, suggesting as they do a concealed mental faculty in human beings.

Peter Ackroyd

The Indian Heritage  
Victoria and Albert  
MuseumWedgwood Ceramics  
1846-1959

Rembrandt Rooms

Portraits by the  
Masters of Hollywood  
Photography

Angela Flowers Gallery

Nobody seems to talk about "applied arts" any more even the term itself has a comfortably old-fashioned, late-Victorian ring to it. "Industrial arts" is all right: we have a new temple dedicated to that very concept in the shape of the Victoria and Albert's Conran-financed Boilerhouse. In a related area, the Crafts revival, with all the concomitant squabbles about where, if anywhere, the borderline with the fine arts should be drawn, has hogged (and messed up) a large part of our critical vocabulary. And as for "decorative arts", well, in the puritanical era through which we have just been passing, "decorative" itself has become so much of a dirty word that the term would inevitably sound diminishing, if not positively insulting.

But "applied arts" still seems to be useful, covering up a whole variety of artistic activities in which the art, though undeniably there, is somehow subordinated to a practical function. Not "applied", obviously, in the sense of "planned" — as lesser Victorian architects would sometimes design the building first and then apply the architecture afterwards — but as having some application, some purpose or relevance outside itself. This week, as it happens, there are several fascinating exhibitions which evade definition in any other terms. How else can you pin down most of the wonders of Mughal art in India, or what, precisely, the innumerable products of the Wedgwood factories stand for, or for that matter what was the point and purpose of the great Hollywood portrait photographers of the Thirties?

Mughal art, as represented in the Victoria and Albert's major contribution to the Festival of India, The Indian Heritage: Court Life and Arts under Mughal Rule (until August 15), is mostly much easier to take for Westerners than

the more lurid and grotesque products of Hinduism. With its Middle-Eastern sensibility and its Muslim reticence about representation (reticence, but certainly not total avoidance), it seems much closer to ourselves in place, time and mentality. And it is almost entirely applied. No giant temple sculptures or murals, no violent colours, no problems of scale. Even the "purest" art in the miniatures, conceived in the form of small illuminations for manuscripts, originally subordinated to the requirements of illustrating a text, and for the rest there are endless exquisite textiles and rugs and carved drinking vessels and wooden trinkets and chased weapon-handles and ceramics and embroideries.

In other words, it is art as a colouring to life and a by-product of it which here primarily charms and enlightens. We are interested in, say, the Medici mainly because of the great art produced under their rule; we are interested in the court art of the Mughal rulers mainly for what it tells us about an attitude to life and civilization based on aesthetics to such an extent that art suffused the life rather than being a thing-in-itself, representing the highest aspirations of society. One can hardly imagine a Mughal artist, however accomplished, having the special position (for good or ill) of the artist in Western society since the Renaissance.

On the other hand, this is unmistakably art of and for an elite. There is little here of folk or village art: it is all of the luxury and refinement. No doubt by the end of the period (the Mughal Dynasty lasted from 1483 to 1857) things had fallen apart, and the conclusion was the grand bourgeois vulgarity of *Nob Kishen's Nauch Party*, nastily captured in one of Sir Charles D'Oyly's unpublished illustrations for his *Tom Rato the Griffin* (1828). But the decadence of any society is much the same, and meanwhile the show provides the ideal form of historical escapism. No doubt people were, then as now, starving just outside the gates of the palace, but the Mughal ivory tower was one of the most exquisitely wrought in human history, and it is unadmitted delight to enter it for an hour or so, in this tightly packed but perfectly modulated exhibition.

Wedgwood, now, was essentially, at least during the period covered by Richard Dennis's properly cluttered exhibition *Wedgwood Ceramics 1846-1959* (at the Rembrandt Rooms just opposite the V & A until May 1), aimed at a confident bourgeois audience. In recent estimation, Wedgwood has suffered rather from its enormous early success: the image created by the original

Queen's Jasper and Basalt wares in the mid-eighteenth century is inescapable: mention the name and immediately there is a vision of a white cameo effect on pale "Wedgwood" blue. In this show there is not a speck of this blue to be seen. Instead, it is a tribute to the versatility of Wedgwood's enterprises during Victoria's reign and after. And is it art? Not all of it, to be sure, though there is remarkably little kitsch, even in the advertising and commemorative wares. But throughout its history Wedgwood has always been true to the tradition inaugurated in fruitful alliances with Stables and Flaxman: when designers are wanted, go to the finest painters and sculptors of the day.

Consequently there is an enormous lot of, in the most literal sense, applied art here: designs by important artists painted or printed on to ceramic shapes. And it must be admitted that more often than not it works very well. Though sometimes the industrial designers whose names are not usually known outside this field (in Wedgwood the architect Kenneth Murray who created many of the most memorable shapes of the Thirties, is an obvious example) come over really powerfully, the most vivid impression one carries away is of the splendid Victorian craftsmanship of the artist-craftsmen, and, more recently, the crisp and idiomatic work of Eric Ravilious, who seems, of all the distinguished figures working for Wedgwood in the Thirties, to have understood best the limitations and advantages of designing for ceramics and, incidentally, mass production.

Like most of Richard Dennis's exploratory shows, this one is intimately connected with the publication of a book, a "new appraisal" of *Wedgwood Ceramics 1846-1959* by Maureen Bakin (£35 during the show, £28 thereafter) which embodies a lot of new research, illustrates finely in colour and black-and-white, and generally tells you all you could possibly want to know about the background of what you are seeing.

Fashions come and go in photography as much as any other area of art, though perhaps their passing fads are accepted more unquestioningly as the newly revealed and ultimate truth. Recently the ultimate truth of the moment has been undoubted reality and the complete frame, just as it was shot (with all the edges and irrelevant numbers there to prove it). The "Family of Man" approach is all very well in the hands of a master like Cartier-Bresson (though quite likely he crops and selects and sometimes poses his subjects, even if his art is to conceal the art), but it can be deadly dull in lesser photogra-

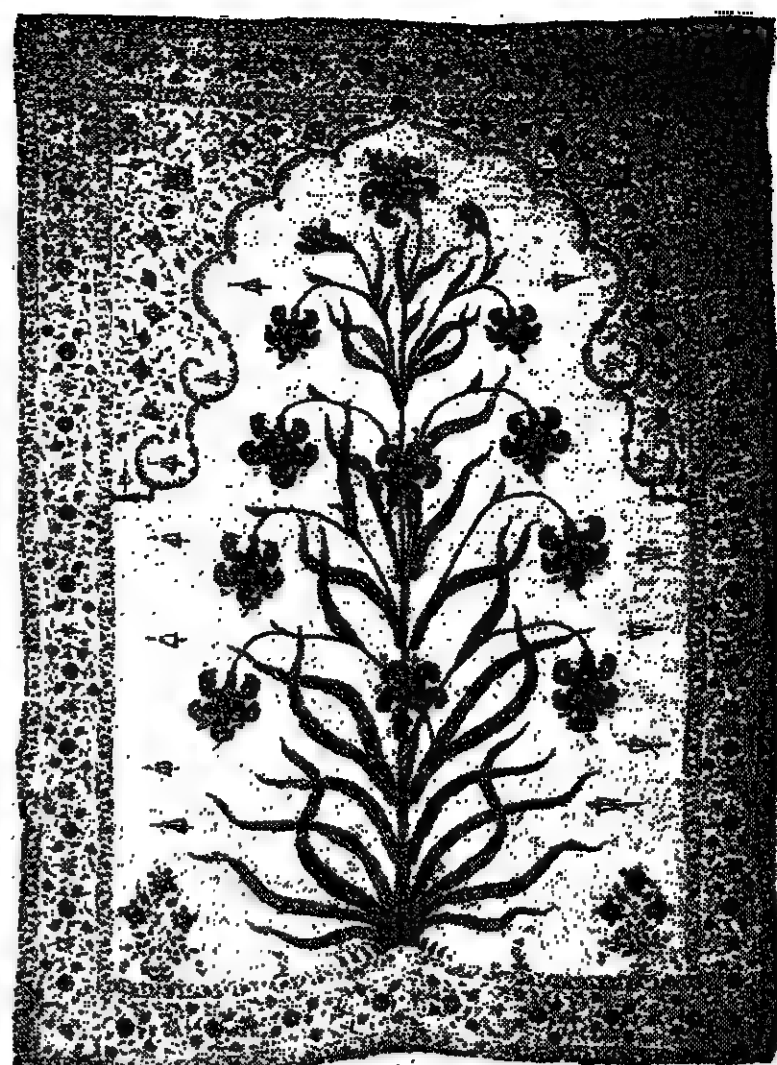
phers. And anyway, it can hardly be everything that photography is about. Powerful evidence for these doubts is provided by a striking new show at the Angela Flowers Gallery in Tottenham Mews, off Tottenham Street, until the end of May, *Portraits by the Masters of Hollywood Photography*.

The whole point of the great Hollywood photographers during the Thirties was that they were using human raw material to make myths. No one ever, in what we sadly call real life, looked so totally gorgeous as Jean Harlow and Robert Taylor photographed by Ted Allen in 1936: everything here from the precise placing of Taylor's famous profile to the exact point upon which the shaft of light falls on Harlow's hair (not to mention the understated luxury of the watered-silk upholstery beneath her head) goes to lift these people out of life, and make them demi-gods at the very least. Nor was it all done by ingenious arrangements in front of the camera: an infinitude of small pains, retouching and cropping, would be applied in the processing afterwards. Not honest? Not serious? Who says? It is probably a deal more honest than temporarily glamorizing starving refugee children or the wounded on a battlefield and then having them exactly where you found them as you move on to the next human-interest story.

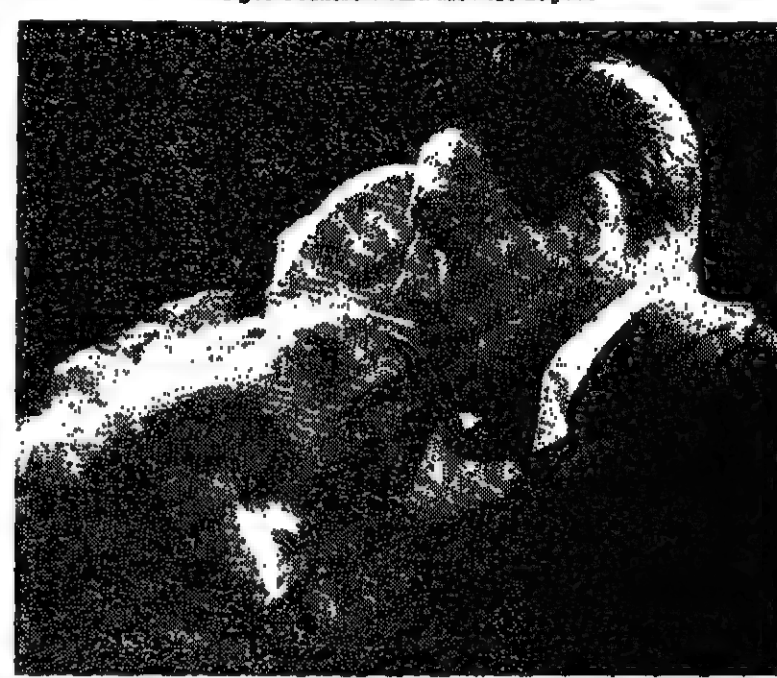
Perhaps it is another ivory tower we seek: that Hollywood dream-factory miraculously cut off from the Depression and the gathering clouds of war. But this show is not just camp and nostalgia; indeed, it is hardly that at all. The sheer visual beauty of this Willingham or that Bull or the other Walling is breathtaking, no matter who the subjects happen to be (though obviously it helps if they are Norma Shearer or Garbo or Dietrich, respectively).

It was the art of these men not just to record, but to remould their human material nearer to the heart's desire, using all the technical subtleties of black-and-white photography to do it. Then, their work was mass produced by the thousands; now, since happily most of them survive, or have survived until very recently, it can be seen as it should be, in prints made by the photographers themselves, for sale like any other limited-edition graphic. Without the work of John Kobal, author of *The Art of the Great Hollywood Photographers*, organizer of the show and solitary rediscoverer, it could never have happened. That it has happened makes us not only have a nice little wallow in nostalgia, but rethink the whole current orthodoxy of photographic aesthetics.

John Russell Taylor



Indian prayer-mat in cotton embroidered with silk, at the Victoria and Albert; and Ted Allen's portrait of Jean Harlow and Robert Taylor



## Theatre

## Talent overstretched

Beautiful Dreamer

Greenwich

Roy Hudd is a busy man. He is working hard as a full-time entertainer in *Underneath the Arch*. Before that, he compiled and starred in just a *Verse and Chorus*, a show based on the songs and comic monologues of Bob Weston and Bert Lee, the team that offered "I'm 'Enery the Eighth" among other baubles. He is busy organizing the rescue of British music hall in general. All that considered, he is unlikely to offer his full attention to every project and his latest compilation might have been dashed off in his sleep. At least it feels that way, bereft as it is of any of his usual flair.

The project has the title *Beautiful Dreamer*, and it

seems to tell the life story of the composer of that song, Stephen Foster, as if it were a hastily scribbled Victorian melodrama. Consider the opening of the second act. At long last, rejecting the glittering prizes of New York and its "big city bonhomie", Stephen Foster announces to his long-suffering wife that they are to return to his family in Pittsburgh, where they will find real affection. The door opens, and his brother steps in, having been clearly been listening at the keyhole. "It is too late," he announces. "It's mother," says Stephen in grief, and, sure enough, his mother has died. She is followed off the mortal coil by his father, and Stephen turns to the demon drink. But not before singing a solo.

Now, I know that is surely melodrama. Why else the footlights and formal speech? Still, I find it hard to believe that the director, Roger Haines, knows what melodrama should look like.

It would be rash to expect American accents, but even the Irish accents are wrong. Simon Green's Foster is equated by his father, and Stephen turns to the demon drink. But not before singing a solo.

Ned Chaillet

## LSO/Hickox

Barbican Hall

I am appalled. Various circumstances had kept me from visiting the Barbican Hall before Sunday night, and although I was prepared for the place to be less than perfect, I did not expect such intolerable clarity and brightness in the sound. Clarity, of course, is all very well when it illuminates a pianist you run away with because the platform is too cramped, but not when it makes every member of a choir a soloist, or when it allows little possibility of orchestral blend.

Just as musically damaging is the blinding treble, at least from stalls seat on the violin side of the auditorium. The cellos of the London Symphony Orchestra on Sunday sounded unaccompanied, receiving no help from the hall, but the problem had already been made quite obvious before the music began. Applause in this building is unendurably harsh yet spacious, the sound of 2,000 people spread across a field and going mad on telephones. No doubt it will be immensely gratifying to speakers at a conference, but that is not the point. Or is it?

Very soon we shall all be thoroughly used to the Barbican Hall and its peculiarities, of catering as-of-acoustics.

## Rafael Orozco

Queen Elizabeth Hall

Although almost 16 years have passed since Rafael Orozco won the second Leeds International Piano Competition, his recital on Sunday afternoon revealed him as very much the same exuberant young lion we first encountered in 1966. In a programme shared between Chopin, Beethoven and his compatriot Antonio Soler, his Spanish blood and virtuoso technique made a most stirring moment very stirring indeed. Whatever disappointments there were grew from the fact that, in the heat of the moment, he is still, as ever, liable to get excited and run away with him at the expense of tonal refinement and spiritual grace.

All praise to him for starting with a group of sonatas by Soler instead of the more frequently heard Scarlatti. With his very robust touch and bold colour contrasts, he certainly left us in no doubt that Soler outlived his erstwhile teacher by a quarter of a century; in the two slower, more expressive sonatas, in F sharp minor and A minor, the intensity of Mr. Orozco's cantabile, and his infusion of rubato, seemed even to pre-

echo Chopin, who monopolized the second half. The sheer weight of sonority that he combined with speed in the fiery codas of the G minor Ballade and the C sharp minor Scherzo was proof enough of why no jury could overlook him. In the Scherzo his fluency in this second subject's waterfalls was no less remarkable, while technical difficulties in a group of Studies from Op 10 were similarly dissolved into child's play. In the E major Nocturne, Op 62 (and one of its companions chosen as an encore), there was further proof of how successfully Mr. Orozco could make the instrument sing.

For centrepiece, Mr. Orozco chose Beethoven's late A flat Sonata, a master seeing deeper into its soul than in his very beautiful launching of the Adagio non troppo (after a finely timed F major ritenuto and pause) and also the first Arioso dolente, unfortunately slightly hurried, and devalued, the Arioso's return in G minor. There was more serious proof of artistic immaturity in his hasty choice of tempo for the fugues, particularly the second, whose triumphant apotheosis consequently emerged more virtuosic than divine.

Paul Griffiths

## Concerts

Gedda/Eyron

Covent Garden

For his song recital at the Royal Opera House on Sunday, Nicolai Gedda had the intriguing notion of devoting a programme to the drawing-room songs of favourite nineteenth-century opera composers. By almost cheating, he could have included some great songs (Schubert is not best loved for his operas, but Tchaikovsky and Mussorgsky would have been fair game).

Gedda played fair. He restricted himself to French and Italian settings, including Donizetti's "Crepuscule" and Wagner's early, quite uncharacteristic but stirring

"Les deux Grenadiers" (Heine's poem in French). He ventured into Russian territory only in his encores.

Fair play, in this particular exercise, almost guarantees an insubstantial musical contest — perhaps Song-makers' Almanac will now compile one to prove me wrong — but in this programme there was at least a quantity of charm and entertainment.

Rossini's *Pêches de viol* (Heine's poem in French), composed in retirement, are treasure-trove: Gedda chose "La lontananza" which is elegantly melodious, and "La chanson du bébé", which mingles nursery terms for basic functions with topical refer-

ence to Offenbach's operetta *Bluebird*.

Bizet's "Chanson du fou", bizarre in musical atmosphere as well as textual diction, strengthened a first half hitherto uneventful, except in the singer's generally admirable enunciation, in Donizetti's "Ah, rammenta, o bella Irene" his lightly poised florid runs, and our relief at discovering that his voice is still in good shape.

The second half was more interesting in its musical content, and ended strongly with Verdi's lusty, jovial "The Chimney-sweep" (*Lo spezzacamino*). Gedda's pianist, Jan Eyrton, added welcome rest to his earlier competent, servile restraint.

William Mann

Tristan  
und  
Isolde

Richard Wagner

Jon Vickers — the best Tristan I have ever seen or heard  
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# Why Argentina's generals need the Falklands

A journalist on *La Prensa*, the leading Argentine newspaper, explains the junta's thinking

Buenos Aires. Scarcely a "secret" military operation, such as Argentina's invasion of the Falklands, have been so repeatedly predicted in the press. The Argentine government's intentions, and the reasons behind them, first appeared in my political column in the Buenos Aires newspaper *La Prensa* in January.

A few weeks later, when talks began in New York, the Argentine Foreign Minister, Mr. Costa Mendez, expressly said that if Britain refused to recognize Argentine sovereignty, Argentina would resort to "other methods". This clearly spelt out the possibility of military intervention.

General Galtieri and other members of the government also privately warned members of the US government, some of whom, we understand, were sensitive to Argentina's motivations.

As Mr. Galtieri admitted, the trouble was that nobody — not the Soviet Union, least of all the British Foreign Office — believed that Argentina would fulfil its stated intention.

This explains, in part, London's over-reaction to a military action planned, perhaps uniquely in history, in such a way as not to harm or damage the enemy's men and material in any way, as in fact happened, at a cost of several Argentine lives.

What do the islands represent to Argentina?

Whitehall claims that the recovery of the islands by Argentina is merely an expression of the military government's wish to consolidate its own position. True enough, the government has been affected by social unrest and a collapsing economy.

Perhaps certain sectors in government may have seen in this affair a way of staying in power, but the government also knew that the possibilities of total success, of obtaining something more than recognition of sovereignty, were limited and that in consequence the operation would do little towards their continued survival.

Nevertheless, if one wishes to explain their decision in terms of sheer egotism, perhaps one could say they tried to avoid something worse, like war with Chile over the Southern territories, or a process of increasing tension with the Vatican, Chile and the United States over the Beagle Channel issue, to an unbearable degree. Because such a war or such tensions would — it is convenient to bear this in mind — not only endanger the generals' personal or sector interests, but also endanger Argentina's territorial integrity to a greater extent than the present conflict.

Because this is, in a nutshell, the basic objective behind the immediate recovery of the islands, this is also why the government decision is backed by people who, like myself, have been for years openly and firmly critical of the military government's performance, of lack of performance, particularly in respect of human rights.

If Argentina, the country which together with South Africa owns the largest south Atlantic coastline, cannot dispose right away of a strategic platform enabling it to participate — as it stresses, participate — to a certain extent in the region through which much of the West's oil flows, it is not surprising that it should want to put it another way, a presence in the Euro-American defence

mechanism against Soviet penetration — and just by the South Pole and Antarctica it would soon lose its southern territories.

For Argentina, this is important enough to justify its encounter with Britain. The alternative would be a much longer and much bloodier war with Chile, or with Chile plus Brazil. This could happen before very long and could conceivably mean the end of Argentina as an independent state, or at least its definitive international isolation and its exclusion from an area which is indispensable to the development of the human race in the next century.

If London doesn't see things that way, it will never be able to evaluate the real significance of its conflict with Argentina, nor how ready this country is to fight. Nor will it be able to evaluate the cost of beating Argentina, even if it can do it, which is not at all certain.

Naturally, none of these considerations about Argentina's needs would be valid without the backing of international law. However, the islands were part of the Spanish Empire, which Argentina inherited after the war of independence. So much so that in 1833, when Britain occupied the territory by force, there was a Buenos Aires-based administration operating there. From that moment, and more insistently after the beginning of this century, Argentina has been demanding from Britain the return of this part of its sovereignty.

The islands, only 400 miles from Argentina's coastline, are a geographical continuation of the Argentine mainland. This history and geography give Argentina a right that can be claimed by no other nation, either South American or European.

This is why in 1966 the United Nations ordered London and Buenos Aires to negotiate the "dispute" of the islands. Great Britain, which can only invoke the obsolete right of conquest, claims, however, that the alleged rights of the "Kelpers" or Islanders, are predominant. However, this is against the letter and spirit of the United Nations resolution of 1966, as Britain invokes not the "interests" of those settlers but their "wishes." But the resolution refers to "interests."

Has in fact not even Britain recognized that without the logistic and economic support of Argentina, the "Kelpers" would be able to support themselves?

The solution to all this is easy to find in the framework of Argentine sovereignty and the defence of the individual, cultural and economic rights of those 300 British families. There are 17,000 British nationals, plus about 400,000 of their descendants, living in Argentina. They are, in a sense, the people best fitted to bear witness that this country is far more than just a transitory military government.

Not should unfortunate historical circumstances hide the fact that this country is one of Latin America's most outstanding manifestations of the "best European traditions and culture, including the British way of life."

We appeal to the practical and realistic sense and international responsibility of the British people and their leaders, and their profound comprehension of world events, for them to halt a war which we consider to be not only absurd but also unfair.

**Jesus Iglesias Rouco**  
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# Hanging: the case for letting a jury decide

Next month MPs will have a free vote on whether to reintroduce capital punishment. Nicholas Fairbairn argues in favour of hanging as a general deterrent to crime

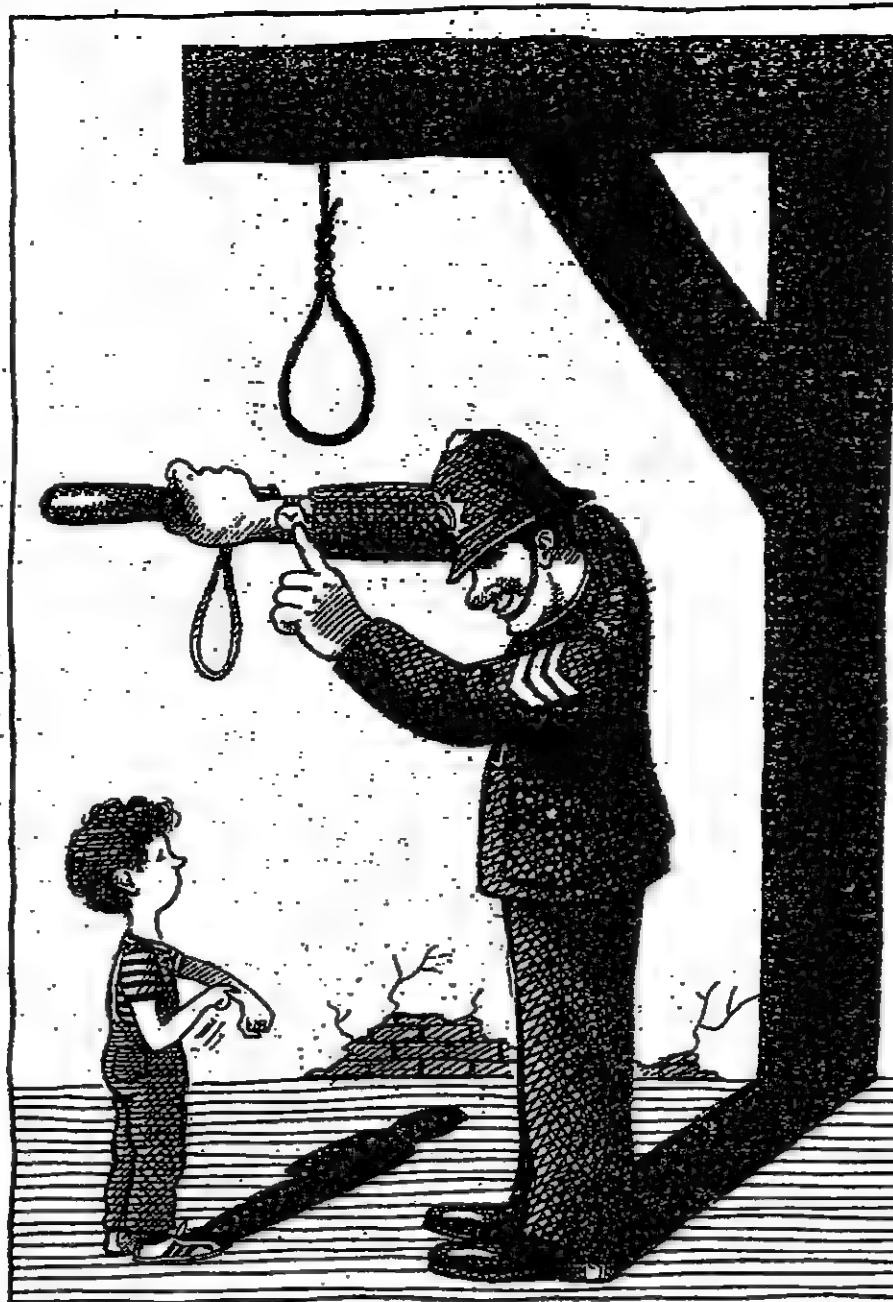
Capital punishment is once again a political issue. And the call is that there should be mandatory capital punishment for certain categories of murder; or, to put it another way, for certain categories of assault which happen to result in the death of a victim who happens to be a prison officer or a policeman. If capital punishment is to be available, why should it only be available as a punishment for murder whether of all or any kind?

After all, if it is to be a deterrent which depends on the result of an assault rather than its intention or recklessness. It is worth therefore looking at the history of the supreme punishment in this country where there have of course always been two parallel systems of law, the law of Scotland and the law of England.

In both countries both before and for a century and a half after their union as one kingdom, a very large number of crimes attracted the possibility though not the inevitability of the death penalty. This was in great part because there was no police force, so punishment was the only deterrent. As the police force developed, the number of crimes for which the death penalty could be imposed and the number of occasions upon which it was imposed was reduced, until eventually the list dwindled to arson in the Royal Dockyards, treason (for each of which it still applies) and murder.

Since the wooden ship was replaced by the metal ship and the succession to the throne ceased to be a matter of doubt or dispute, in the nineteenth century the only crime effectively left as punishable by death was murder. Quite wrongly but understandably it came to be assumed that this was the application of the *lex talionis*, the old Jewish law of an eye for an eye and a life for a life.

In fact the last three crimes for which the death penalty was retained were crimes against the State, although it was imposed only for crimes against the subjects of the State. Accord-



ingly, the death penalty eked out its last century not as a deterrent but as a retribution. Until its abolition it was imposed in practice for murder only — a crime which until the time of the abolition of the death penalty was almost always committed by non-criminals for a reason upon victims whom they knew. Murder was a crime of passion, envy, emotion, weakness or gain.

Until the abolition of the death penalty we banded frustrated or impassioned lovers, would-be inheritors, unhappy spouses and almost no ordinary criminals. But the effect of the existence of the death penalty was huge on everybody except those few random squints who were its victims. The conundrum of the death penalty was that it had little effect if

any in deterring those who actually committed murder, like Ruth Ellis, Doctor Ross, Heath or Raich, none of whom were ordinary criminals, but it had an immense effect on the ordinary criminal who did not commit murder and paused before committing assault.

When the death penalty existed, the law had awe. In the most junior court in the land the juvenile tiptoed in before the justice of the peace for, while he could not be hanged, for the petty offence with which he was charged, he knew he was in the chamber of life and death. And criminals did not, except rarely, occasionally, either take life or commit assaults which might result in death. The abolition of the death penalty removed that immense deterrent.

deterrent to criminals of all kinds in the commission of crimes of all kinds and not that it is retribution for taking the life of one category of citizen or another.

The strange fact of the death penalty is that it deters crimes in general rather than the crimes for which it was later mandated, so why should we not concentrate on that characteristic — in considering its reintroduction: for the fact is that murder, though appalling, is a crime not a threat to our society. It is now usually the unintended result of random assault by criminals, whereas when the death penalty existed it was almost always the intended result of intended assault by non-criminals.

There can be no question but that the majority of people in this country want the death penalty in some form to be available. It is the people who demand the death penalty and it is the people who form our juries. In my opinion, the death penalty should be available for any crime or indictment in the High Court, and the Crown should be permitted to mark any indictment capital and leave it to the jury to bring a verdict of capital or non-capital rape, murder, attempted murder, armed robbery or burglary.

In this way I believe the death penalty would have the maximum deterrent effect without the minimum number of executions, if any. No criminal might be hanged but he would never know. I trust juries and I do not believe that they would ever bring in a verdict of a capital crime unless the evidence was irrefutable and the circumstances abominable.

Now it may be said that punishment is a matter for the court and not the jury. Yes, in theory, but practically most cases of the death penalty, that is manifestly not so, particularly after the Homicide Act. The juries could always avoid or impose the death penalty by bringing in a verdict of manslaughter or murder or accepting a defence of diminished responsibility or finding that the murder was or was not in pursuance of theft.

For those who say that the death penalty for anything less than murder would be wrong, let us look at the case of manslaughter. He unintentionally shot. Michael Greaney, when he turned suddenly in the car for that, Hauray was hanged. But after Greaney's death he raped Valerie Storie at gunpoint and emptied his gun into her body in order to

eradicate her evidence, leaving her a living paraplegic. He could not have been hanged for that, but I believe that the crime for which he did hang was infinitely less frightful than the crime for which he could have been hanged and I am certain that a jury would have taken the same view. Why should a man who throws a hand grenade into a crowded public place if he merely created fifty blind quadriplegics while the man who throws a stone through a sitting room window dies if he causes a death? The criterion for which the death penalty should be available is not whether the victim lives or dies but whether the conduct was such as to demonstrate a disposition depraved enough to be regardless of the consequences to the victim, be it rape, mugging or assault of any kind the jury hold that to be so, and are so certain of the evidence that they are willing to recommend an irreversible penalty.

I have appeared for the defence in capital murder trials and in innumerable trials for non-capital murder and other indictable offences, both for the defence and latterly for the prosecution. In particular I appeared for Patrick Meekins, who was wrongly convicted of murder and pardoned after seven years imprisonment, and for John Preece who was wrongly convicted of murder and released after eight years imprisonment.

Under the old law both would have been wrongly hanged. Why then, of all people, can I propose or contemplate the return of the supreme penalty? The answer is simple. If the supreme penalty were available and not mandatory, and available for any indictable crime of assault whether it ended in death or not, I am certain that the jury given these choices, would have found neither Meekins nor Preece guilty of a capital crime.

I am certain that only in cases where the evidence was overwhelming and irrefutable and the crime was frightful in concept and execution, would a jury bring in a verdict of capital crime.

But it would be a risk so unusual that serious crime would not be worth undertaking.

The author is Conservative MP for Kinross and West Perthshire and was Solicitor General for Scotland from 1979 to 1982.

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# More religious than we think

The average Englishman thinks he is more religious than the average Englishman. This conundrum throws a ray of light on the state of the nation's soul. The perception of reality and reality itself are two different things. The English are far more religious than they themselves realize.

Last autumn virtually identical polls were conducted in nine European countries, to discover what values and beliefs Europeans hold in common, and how they vary. Asked "How important is God in your life?" the British answered more positively than the French, the West Germans, the Dutch, and the Danes. Asked to endorse the First Commandment ("Thou shalt have no other Gods before me"), the British scored worse only than the Irish and the Italians. Six out of 10 of the sample from Great Britain said "yes" to the question: "Would you say you are a religious person?"

This surprising image of the British as a predominantly religious nation is in contrast to the nation's

received view of itself as secular. Indeed, the same poll showed this clearly. For 43 per cent of the British think that the First Commandment applies fully in their own lives, but only 18 per cent in the lives of other people. Both figures cannot be true if, as Gallup insists, the sample was representative.

These results are particularly relevant to the Pope visit to Britain at the end of May, as another more recent poll demonstrates. For there is an almost perfect correlation between how religious a person is (or judges himself to be) and how keenly he awaits the Pope. The keenest of all are the regular churchgoers, virtually irrespective of the denomination they subscribe to, but the same rule operates among non-churchgoers.

There is a substantial proportion of the population which does not go often to church, but thinks of itself as religious. And if this interpretation of the statistics is right, it indicates that the Pope can reasonably expect a very large, and receptive British audience

when he comes. But the British themselves have hardly yet begun to realize it.

The face-to-face encounter between this large religiously-minded, non church-going sector of the population and the world's leading exponent of what might be called Total Religion, the Pope himself, will be full of conundrums. The two sides of the encounter represent very different ways of being religious, and there can be no guarantee in advance that they will understand each another. The Gallup investigation into the fundamental values of European culture took statistical inquiry into areas it had not visited before, but left many questions unanswered. It seems to be the case, for example, that the six out of 10 of the population who say they are religious would want also to say that they are Christian.

Indeed, "religious" being a "boo" word and "Christian" still a "hurray" word, the total of self-described "Christians" may well be considerably higher. But does this laid-back style of faith include belief in such propo-

sitions as the Trinity, the divinity of Christ, or the Bible as the Word of God? Probably not "doctrine" and "dogma" are not English words of approval, and the tendency in popular religion is to leave itself undefined. "Theology" is also not a word of praise that springs naturally to English lips.

There is a fair quantity of ignorance and mistaken understanding of even the simple basics. There was a conference given by a press reporter at a press conference given by an Anglican woman priest from America some years ago, who asked this correspondent for a whispered explanation of the term "Holy Communion" which had come up in the context.

The largest gap between the Pope's understanding of religion and that generally held by the British, however, is about the importance of "the church" in religious life. The Roman position is straightforward, namely that Jesus Christ founded an institution which was to continue both his work on earth and his presence on earth, and that institution, more or less,

is today the church the Pope heads.

The non-Roman Catholic British, "once a year" church-goers, who make up the largest identifiable religious group in the country, have no such vision of the church's origin and mission. The most likely reply, asked by the church's Church of England, would probably be "Henry VIII." And no phrase is more characteristic of British religion than the saying "You can worship God in your own way." That churches and clergymen are all very well for weddings and funerals, but the man in the street does not have much time to spare for them.

A survey once asked the public to arrange various professions in order of esteem, and found "clergy" making the list with "policeman." (Journalists came bottom, along with publicists.) But another poll asked the public whether they would take a personal problem to a clergyman, for advice. Even among regular church-goers, the figure was minute.

This ambivalence towards

the clergy is paralleled by an equal ambivalence towards the church. It is a common grumble among churchmen that many of those who would be coming near the place are the first to mount public protest when church buildings are selected for demolition.

But such a clamour is also a true expression of the "churchless Christianity" of the majority of the British people. The expression "of E" stands almost for a separate denomination from the Church of England, so little has it to do with that church's daily life. It is not the anti-clericalism born of bitter ideological hostility that one finds on the Continent. But anticlericalism in a way it still is, the anti-clericalism of refusing to take the church and its ministry very seriously.

So will it take the Pope very seriously? It has never been confronted by Total Religion in this way before, and there is no precedent whatever on which to base a judgment.

**Clifford Longley**  
Religious Affairs Correspondent

# Somewhere in Mayfair, a whiff of Soyer stew

Since we seem to be at war it is reassuring to know there are people around who can cope in emergencies. Yesterday formidably resourceful members of the Women's Royal Volunteer Service went through their paces for the benefit of the press.

In a mock-up of an improvised rest centre hastily set up in their Old Park Lane headquarters, almost a score of green-clad volunteers regaled visiting journalists with the tricks of their caring trade: paper clips, a box of Price's white wax candles; string; pencils; armbands and assorted notices.

Responding to the unexpected emergency of the water supply drying up, they produced lashings of sealing vegetable soup and mugs of sweet tea with a gas cylinder and a field boiler.

We were registered, shown where to obtain our emergency clothing and escorted on to a windswept balcony to inspect "the Soyer". This is a ruggedly sturdy stove with a smokestack chimney that can cook up to 160 stew-type meals in the middle of nowhere on a fuel of anything from broken chairs to cardboard boxes. Originally designed at the time of the Crimean war, it is still going strong.

"That," said the guide, pointing to an ash-flecked figure under a grey blanket, "is our Mr Dobson." Dobson, one of the 9,000 male workers with the WRVS, had volunteered to play a

casualty for the Red Cross lady present. He remained resolutely inert for the duration of the visit. Given the relentless competence of his female company, PHS could sympathize.

# Rare visitors

Sizewell in Suffolk, home of a large nuclear power station, is full of twitchers, the local name for birdwatchers. The ornithologists have been turning up in large numbers to gaze at a local cow pasture, currently inhabited by an as yet unidentified small bird.

Derek Moore, Suffolk's official bird recorder, believes the bird could be either a pine bunting or a rock bunting. Both are extremely rare visitors to Britain.

Sizewell had a more substantial attraction for twitchers only recently, when a white tailed eagle made the village its temporary home.

# Toilet roll call

Previews start tonight at the Half Moon Theatre for a comedy set in and around the lavatories of London. Written, obviously, to make people laugh like a drain, it has in fact succeeded in putting off an uncommonly large and distinguished number of agents who were at one time keen to make a go of it, but eventually decided it would not be com-

Nigel Williams, who received the Most Promising Playwright Award for *Class Enemy*, wrote his toilet tissue of satire and farce, W.C.P.C., five years ago. In its original form it was to have

# THE TIMES DIARY

American business executives are rushing to pick up tips from a Japanese writer who killed his first enemy at 13.

60 by the time he was 29, and never bathed for fear of being caught unawares.

Wall Street's word-of-mouth has made a best-seller of a book of survival strategy written in a cave 300 years ago by Miyamoto Musashi. A Book of Five Rings. It was translated by Victor Harris, a British Museum expert, and first published in English in 1974, primarily for martial arts

enthusiasts. It has become a cult in America with more than 100,000 hardback copies sold, since the word spread that this was the book Japanese businessmen use as their guide to business practice.

Time magazine says: "On Wall Street when Musashi talks people listen". Indeed with tactics typical of the newly fashionable ferozity, Overlook Press who published the Harris translation in America, are serving Bantam Books for \$1m for attempting to produce a rival version. Allison and Busby publish the first paperback edition here on Thursday. So watch out.

been put on at the Royal Court, then it was considered by the National Theatre, Michael White and H. M. Tennant. There were firm plans for the Nottingham Playhouse until the board got a look in, and the playwright decided he did not want a run as far away as Liverpool.

Williams says the directors who have been interested in the play read like a roll call of the British theatre, including Nicholas Wright, John Dexter and Ronald Eyre. "It was a big job getting the second act right," he admits. "Even quite a few theatre critics have had a panic about an ingenious young playwright assigned to the stage, though Williams says: 'I do not think the Half Moon can actually afford to put pans in the

cubicles.' The attraction of the play, Williams thinks, is "that lavatories are hysterically funny, unless you are terribly, terribly grown up."

# Book blockade

Jeffrey Archer, the former Conservative MP and best-selling author, and Deborah Owen, literary agent and wife of the former foreign secretary, Dr David Owen, have declared their own blockade of Argentina.

Deborah Owen was negotiating Spanish South American rights to Archer's new book *The Prodigal Daughter* when the Falklands crisis began. The prospective publishers were the large Argentine house, Emicé. "I immediately put the whole thing on hold and sought instruc-

tions from my author," she says. "Jeffrey was very firmly told me he did not want the negotiations to continue. The book is one that would have appealed strongly to Argentinians."

# Would-be MPs

William Rodgers treated some half-dozen pressmen to a tour of the SDP's Cowley Street headquarters yesterday, in the course of which he confided that one difficulty was that the party has more would-be candidates than it knows what to do with. As the group prepared to return to Parliament, with souvenir mugs, it emerged that one of them was not a journalist at all. He was a prospective candidate awaiting interview who had tagged along in the hope of finding where he should go.

# Lifelong winters

Women in Iceland have an average lifespan of 79.3 years, the longest in the world, according to researchers who have spent 17 years of their allotted time studying the life expectancy of others. Norwegian women do almost as well, with an average of 79 years.

Scandinavia also leads in life expectancy for men. It may have something to do with the long winters. The leaders for men are Iceland, Sweden, Japan and Norway, where men live 6.6 years less than women.

The researchers found no proof that heredity determines how long one lives. "The aged among us", they are reported as

concluding, "are those who have shown moderation, are tranquil, and have an interest in people and the future."

# Looking back

The Lewis Carroll Society hopes to commemorate the 150th anniversary of the birth of Charles Lutwidge Dodgson by laying a memorial stone in Westminster Abbey later this year. The Dean and Chapter have agreed that the shy Victorian should be honoured and an appeal, supported by, among others, Sir John Betjeman and Ralph Steadman, has been launched to raise £3,000 to meet the costs.

# Plant rescue

From Mr H. P. ... some 1,500 ... national ... services ... concerned at ... Research Council ... of birds ... national ... Ashdon ... The ... indicated a ... commitment ... annually ... £500 ... research ... will come from ... the ... half ... by ... Local ... in many of ... each of the ...

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## THE ISSUE IS THE LAW

The focus of the crisis is now sharpening. It is nearly four weeks since the Security Council demanded the immediate withdrawal of Argentine forces which had invaded the Falkland Islands. Far from complying with that resolution Argentina has been reinforcing its garrison, indicating not even an attitude of "benign neglect" to the United Nations, but one of open defiance. On the other side, the Task Force, in South Georgia, and in the maritime exclusion zone which it has created round the Falklands, has shown that where it has the capacity to effect an Argentine withdrawal or at least a limitation of its presence, it does so.

Mrs Thatcher was not in an expansive mood in the Commons yesterday about where we go from here. She was naturally reluctant to have the intricacies of every negotiating position held up for the agonised inspection of honourable members. Britain's purpose is to seek Argentina's compliance with resolution 502, but that is not the only purpose. Under article 51 of the Charter the British Government has the right to defend its sovereignty and administration of the Islands; and it has a duty to do so on behalf of its citizens, as much as under the more general requirement to uphold international law.

However, though Mrs Thatcher was not, it is clear that certain things become clearer. The first is that Argentina's defiance of the United Nations, and its behaviour in negotiation with Mr Haig, show that no negotiation with it can or should be contemplated without the continuous and cumulative backing of force of all kinds — economic and military. However, economic sanctions, welcome though they are, are slow moving. The military options must therefore be ever present and ever pressed. The task force is under the closest political control. It does not have a momentum of its own except in the sense that the southern Atlantic will inhibit the full exercise of its capabilities. So it is important,

as a background to a continuing search for a solution through negotiation, for the Task Force to show that it can put the Argentine presence on the Falklands in total quarantine, both with regard to air and sea. Air supply must be prevented. There are a number of ways to achieve that, all of which would be consistent with the doctrine of minimum force so triumphantly demonstrated in the operation on South Georgia. Minimum force must be the governing operational doctrine, as it always has been. But the quarantine must be achieved.

The second aspect concerns Britain's negotiating position. We must remember that the root of this crisis springs from Argentina's claim to sovereignty over the Falklands. It is clear therefore that, in the Argentine mind, there will be no satisfactory solution to the crisis which does not recognise the validity of that claim — even though it has only now been established by force because Argentina decided it was not getting anywhere through the usual process of resolving jurisdictional questions under international law. The question is: Why was Argentina not getting anywhere in that process? Because Argentina refused on previous occasions to submit to the jurisdiction of the International Court at The Hague, where such matters are argued.

In 1955 Britain sought to take Argentina and Chile to the Court over infringement of its jurisdiction in the Falklands Dependencies. The attempt failed because Argentina and Chile declined to accept the jurisdiction of The Hague. Had there been any vestige of evidence that Argentina has accepted that jurisdiction in some other issue, there would now be sufficient grounds to cover a British application in this case. However even that procedure would not be entirely satisfactory. There have been five recent cases involving the non-appearance of a defendant government. It puts the Court in difficulties; its authority is diminished; and the quality of its proceedings is poor.

ings prejudiced by its seeming to take some account of the "noises off" from the recalcitrant party.

It therefore appears that Argentina is guilty of a double intransigence — both in flouting the law through aggression and in refusing to use agreed legal procedures for resolving just such an issue. It is attempting to exercise a veto over the process by which the issue of the sovereignty of the Falklands is settled. That would be intolerable in peaceful circumstances. It is doubly so when the veto is rudely asserted by armed aggression.

Whatever temporary arrangements can be made to secure the withdrawal of troops, the question of sovereignty should only be considered "negotiable" in the context of an agreed reference to the International Court at The Hague. To agree to anything less than that would be to reward an aggression. The consequences of such a reward in Latin America itself alone would be incalculable since many Latin American frontiers are of recent origin and have only been defined by force, without any more substantive authority. The frontier between Mexico and the United States, for instance, dates from 1848 when the United States took the Pacific South West by force from Mexico as it gained its independence. It has virtually lost control of that frontier now, under the pressure of mass illegal Mexican immigration, and the frontier is frequently the subject of Mexican irredentist claims.

It is inconceivable that the United States would entertain any Mexican claim on its Pacific South-West, though in fact such a claim has a much better basis than the Argentine claim on the Falklands. Yet that is the prospect which would be opened up by the sovereignty of the Falklands being decided, or fudged, in some smoke filled room at the State Department, as a result simply of the Argentine aggression. That is the principle which is still at stake; and it will not, it cannot, go away.

## PUTTING HEALTH SECOND

Ever since the local authority manual workers secured pay rises of 7.8 per cent in December, it has been clear that it would be a difficult negotiating round in the public sector. The tension now building up in the NHS follows directly from that. It is considered capitulation by the Labour majority on the local authority associations. Today Mr Norman Fowler is meeting representatives of NHS employees, Cohse is already mounting selective stoppages, and other unions are considering how to follow suit next month.

The unions are asking for 12 per cent, while the Government is allocating funds to the service on the assumption that pay for most of its workers will rise by no more than four per cent, with five per cent for the ambulance men and 6.8 per cent for the nurses. Even for the latter, the offer falls well short of inflation, which has been 12 per cent over the past year, though it has now dropped to ten per cent. The nurses, who saw part of last year's rise cancelled out by changes in their hours of work, can call upon much public sympathy in any dispute. In some areas like psychiatric and mental hospitals there are some signs of difficulties in recruitment. But wages account for 70 per cent of all NHS costs. The control of public spending is so central to the Government's strategy that it cannot make more than minor concessions on the claim, presented for the first time

on a concerted basis by the major health service unions, without jeopardising all that it seeks to achieve.

Last month's attempt to detach the nurses from the common front by raising their offer seems not to have been fully successful. The Royal College of Nursing never goes on strike, as a matter of policy. Many other individual nurses feel too much sense of responsibility to patients in their charge to threaten their welfare. But some other workers in the service, working less closely in contact with patients, have shown in recent years that they feel very little inhibited by this factor. In 1979, the worst year for industrial conflict in the history of the NHS, almost half its employees were involved in stoppages, more than half a million working days were lost, and patients suffered much avoidable distress. Partly as a result of the political conflicts over pay beds earlier in the 1970s, and partly as a result of wider changes in public attitudes, the instinct to regard the patient's interests as paramount has been weakened. It is possible to overstate the change. In most recent years, the number of days lost per 1,000 employees in the NHS has usually been less than a tenth of the corresponding figure for Britain as a whole. But in the sixties it was often a hundredth or less. For the time being, the action taken in support of this

year's pay claim has been restricted — two-hour stoppages, bans on non-emergency admissions, bans on private patients, and so on (the last, of course, helping to steer funds from the NHS to the private hospitals). A policy of all-out industrial action would alienate public sympathy very quickly. But even limited action designed to disturb the smooth running of the health service is all too likely to do harm to patients. It is seldom possible to point to individual instances, because the course of an illness is never fully predictable, but in practice it is so. Apart from the bewilderment and fear that almost inevitably result, full investigation and treatment of patients who are seriously ill than they seem will be delayed. The distinction between emergency and non-emergency admissions is only a preliminary and approximate one. Waiting lists will grow, and the backlog may still be being worked off many months after the dispute has been settled (after the 1979 outbreak, national waiting lists grew 70,000 longer, and did not come down to their earlier levels for more than a year). The NHS will be given another shove towards the status of a second-class service by the very people who most vocally object to that possibility. It is simply not possible to mount a strong campaign of industrial action in the NHS without doing lasting damage both to its ideals and its customers.

## Plant research

From Mr H. P. Boddington  
Sir, My council, which represents some 1,400 local authority professional officers in the horticultural, amenity and leisure services, has recently become concerned at plans being considered by the Agricultural Research Council to discontinue research work on improvement of hardy ornamental plants by clonal selection, etc., at the Long Ashton Research Station.

The research council has indicated a need to release commitment of some 4 per cent annually, £3m on its present budget, and, in a discussion document recently circulated, suggests that the majority of this will come from reducing work at the Animal Breeding Research Organisation, Edinburgh, by nearly half and Long Ashton, Bristol, by one third. Local authorities, as successors to many of the country's finest landed estates and guardians of much of the country's townscape,

are as a group the largest purchasers of trees and shrubs and for a long time they have been concerned at clonal variation in plant material, setting up with the Horticultural Trades Association a joint plant liaison group.

Whilst suggestions are now being made that the work at Long Ashton will be transferred to East Malling Research Station, Kent, it is my council's opinion that this is not the best interests of the future programme, amongst other things, it is being suggested that this work will have to be contained within financial cuts already planned for East Malling. A final decision was to have been taken in February but, after being taken in support for a wide range of reasons, this was postponed until March, with a further postponement until April 20, 1982, to allow a consultative document to be circulated. It is regretted that the Agricultural Research Council has not

seen fit to change its decision, despite the representations made to it and the firm belief of my Council that there is nothing in the consultative document to merit the decision.

Yours faithfully,  
H. P. BODDINGTON, President, Institute of Park and Recreation Administration, Morden Park House, London Road, Morden, Surrey, April 21.

## Chronic disorders

From Miss Charlotte Hofton  
Sir, Has Mr Seigel (April 21) ever tried to unwrap a piece of sticking plaster with the fingers that have just been lacerated while endeavouring to open a tin of sardines?  
Yours faithfully,  
CHARLOTTE HOFTON, 107 Albert Palace Mansions, Lurline Gardens, W11, April 21.

## Question of women in the ministry

From the Warden of Latimer House  
Sir, Your provocative third leader on "Women in the Church" (April 22) cannot pass without comment.

One would indeed rue that "the ordination of women is right in principle and is bound to come", then your logic might be impeccable. It is, of course, the conventional wisdom of contemporary humanism that the ordination of women is right in principle. However, the Christian position is that God created men and women as complementary but different. Inasmuch as they are equal, but inasmuch as they are different, they should not try to fulfil all the same roles.

Women themselves are now, in many parts of the world, rebelling against the conventional wisdom on the subject and insisting that they be allowed to be women and not fake men. There is reason to think that this movement will become more and more widespread, since it is founded in the realities of human nature as well as in those of divine revelation.

The relations between Anglican churches which ordain women priests and those which do not are bound to cause certain tensions, but the bishops of the Anglican churches agreed at the 1978 Lambeth Conference to respect each others' discipline in this matter, and it is this sensible agreement which the Canadian bishop is now complaining about.

Nevertheless, the agreement will have to continue for, along with the three Anglican churches that now have women priests, at least 11 have decided (at any rate for the present) not to. If any of these 11 were to change their canons so as to allow women priests from abroad to minister in their midst they would be unable to resist pressure to start ordaining women priests for themselves. It is for this reason that the first time the process must be firmly resisted.  
Yours faithfully,  
R. T. BECKWITH, Warden, Latimer House, 131 Banbury Road, Oxford, April 22.

## Aid for the childless

From Mr Peter Houghton and Dr Jeremy Ward  
Sir, On behalf of the National Association for the Childless we welcome your sensible and timely leader (April 19) on the issues surrounding man's control of his own reproductive processes: AID and extracorporeal fertilisation techniques.

As representatives of an association of sub-fertile people we have already written to the Secretary of State suggesting that a royal commission should be set up to examine this whole area. We feel that it is essential, not only for the childless, but also for society as a whole, that the debate on these issues should be as public as possible.

What must be avoided is a situation in which sub-fertile couples who might benefit by the advances of science are prevented from doing so by an arbitrary ban placed over whole areas of medical treatment because of fears about the possible consequences of one small development or possible use of a technique in those areas.

Members of our association are not against controls over the matter of AID; they would positively welcome certain kinds of controls. What they are afraid of is that such controls will be exercised without due consideration for what they see as their real biological urge to have children.  
Yours faithfully,  
PETER HOUGHTON, Founder, JEREMY WARD, National Organisation, Birmingham Settlement, 318 Summer Lane, Birmingham, April 20.

## Surgeon's hungry allies

From Professor B. W. Payton  
Sir, Although I can appreciate how other events have displaced news on medicine from the front page (March 17), in times such as the present, when the mother country would seem to need all the support it can get, I need all the support I can get.

I was surprised to see in the West of England Press an AAP report which suggests "The British leech is nowhere in the running — or in the sucking — in modern medical applications". As a recently hatched Canadian I would like to reassure my previously fellow countrymen that the situation is not as bad as reported.

The present situation in Britain is that *Hirudo medicinalis* is extremely uncommon, but I can assure you that it still exists. Last year Dr Roy Sawyer, of Penclawd, Glamorgan, a world expert on the biology of leeches, informed me that, much to his delight, he had been bitten by one (in the Principality) and showed me a photograph of the bite mark to prove it. He also reported that he knows of a pond in the Home Counties where this species may still be found, but, fearing no doubt for their safety, he declined to be more specific as to their location.  
Yours faithfully,  
B. W. PAYTON, Medical Audio-Visual Services, Faculty of Medicine, Memorial University of Newfoundland, St John's, Newfoundland, Canada, April 17.

## Judgment needed on Falklands issue

From Lord Mishcon

Sir, Many will have read with considerable interest, as I did, Sir Derek Walker-Smith's letter (April 24) on the Falkland Islands issue being a case for the International Court at The Hague.

Now that our forces have actually engaged the Argentinians and their Foreign Minister has said that "negotiations" are at least temporarily in abeyance, one would have thought that it becomes even more necessary for a clear unequivocal statement to be made by HM Government that subject to prior withdrawal of the Argentinian troops in compliance with UN Resolution 502 we are prepared for our part to have the issue of the sovereignty of the Falkland Islands submitted to the International Court for adjudication.

I ventured to put the suggestion in precisely that form to the Minister of State, Lord Belstead, in the Lords on April 19 (Hansard, column 399) after he had surprised many of us by saying that our Government had never previously put this suggestion to the Argentine Government, and the minister replied: "I certainly take on board what the noble Lord has said... the first priority for HM Government is the implementation of Security Council Resolution 502". It is not readiness to submit the dispute to the arbitration of The Hague compliance with that resolution, and have we not everything to gain with the confidence we have in our case and nothing to lose by making that public pronouncement now?

Many had thought, both in Parliament and outside (and were encouraged in the belief by an

## Kabul detention of British scholar

From the President of the British Academy

Sir, On March 28, as reported in your columns (April 8), Mr Ralph Pinder-Wilson, the Director of the British Institute for Afghan Studies in Kabul, was detained by the security authorities in Afghanistan. No formal charges have been brought; there has been no clear indication of the grounds on which he is being held and, in spite of repeated requests, full consular access has not been granted.

The British Institute, which is governed by the Society for Afghan Studies, is one of nine overseas research institutes sponsored by the British Academy. Between 1974 and 1979 it undertook regular archaeological excavations at Kandahar under agreement with the Afghan Government. During the past two years its main aim has been to make arrangements to safeguard the study of the Kandahar excavated finds.

Mr Pinder-Wilson has arranged for the material to be transported to the British Academy in London and was discussing with the Ministry of Information and Culture arrangements for entry visas so that British scholars working on the publication of the complete study of the extensive pottery finds now in Kabul. He was on his way to an appointment at the ministry when he was detained.

It is a matter of great concern that, despite repeated requests by the British Consul in Kabul and the strenuous efforts of the Foreign and Commonwealth Office, Mr Pinder-Wilson has not been released. He is a man approaching retirement and his health gives some cause for worry. There is great confidence in his personal integrity and in the way in which he has conducted the normal business of an archaeological mission overseas.

The British Academy is seeking to enlist the support and good offices of the international scholarly community, in France, India, Italy, Japan and the Soviet Union (all countries with important archaeological missions to Afghanistan) to help secure Mr Pinder-Wilson's release.  
Yours faithfully,  
OWEN CHADWICK, The British Academy, Burlington House, Piccadilly, W1, April 23.

## Justice Bill

From Dr J. Leahy Taylor  
Sir, Mr Morris (April 15) has mentioned but one matter which the Administration of Justice Bill failed to deal with.

A further matter is the third recommendation of the Pearson report, which said that it should be provided that private medical expenses should be recoverable in damages if and only if it was reasonable on medical grounds that the plaintiff should incur them.

This simple measure, which would require repeal of section 2 (4) of the Law Reform (Personal Injuries) Act 1948, and section 3 (4) of the Law Reform (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act (Northern Ireland) 1943, would prevent the injustice of a plaintiff claiming future medical expenses on a private basis and then seeking reimbursement through the National Health Service.

Yours faithfully,  
J. LEAHY TAYLOR, Secretary, The Medical Protection Society Limited, 50 Hallam Street, W1, April 15.

## Capital punishment

From the Reverend M. W. Thomas  
Sir, Surely the BBC series, *Rough Justice*, and your articles on Paul Cleland (April 22) finally lay to rest any argument there may be in favour of the return of capital punishment.

The thought that someone may spend years in prison unjustly is horrific enough, but at least there remains the possibility of setting him free if the original sentence is reversed.  
Yours faithfully,  
MARK THOMAS, 51 Chynning Gardens, Seaford, East Sussex, April 22.

## Flights of inspiration

From Mr Michael Sanderson  
Sir, Does splendid news of Mr Vladimir Horowitz's first concert in Europe for three decades, having "overcome his legendary dislike of extended travel only because he was intrigued by Concorde" (report, April 16) mean that the aircraft will no longer be thought of as a monstrously expensive white elephant but as an arts subsidy?

Yours faithfully,  
MICHAEL SANDERSON, Westworth College, University of York, Heslington, Yorkshire.

## Wrong priorities

From Mr J. A. Dowling Green  
Sir, Miles Kingston has his priorities wrong (April 20). Morris dancers are Morris dancers. It is when they are off duty from dancing that they take up such interests as stockbroking, teaching, driving Underground trains, or labouring. Not I assure you, the other way around.  
Yours faithfully,  
J. A. DOWLING GREEN, 115 Lansdowne Road, Tottenham, N17.

## Shere Thursday

From the Reverend W. B. Vernon  
Sir, In the parish records of Winterslow, near Salisbury, there is a churchwardens' account book of the seventeenth or eighteenth century which records an item of expenditure for Shere Thursday (letter, April 19).

The Oxford Dictionary of the Christian Church (Cross) suggests that "shere" may refer either to the practice of receiving absolution or to the ceremonial cleaning of the altars of the church on that day. I seem to remember that the churchwardens' item indicated the latter alternative.  
Yours faithfully,  
W. B. VERNON, Winterslow, Northmoor Road, Dulverton, Somerset.

## Christians and war

From the Right Rev J. P. Burrough

Sir, In his letter to *The Times* on April 21, the Reverend Gordon Wilson makes a clear and simple statement about us bishops.

As a member of the Lambeth conferences of 1968 and 1978, I fully accept his criticism of any of us who do not stand by our declaration that there is no war as a method of settling international disputes. It is incompatible with the teaching and example of our Lord, Jesus Christ.

The world's bloodstained acts of violence these past few decades have certainly not commanded war as a means of gain to anyone. All have been losers. If the other can atone for its devastation and that country is still divided and still has only a truce and not a peace, my diocese in the then Rhodesia underwent seven years of warfare which was horrible, beyond belief, and no plea of political necessity on one side nor a mythical "liberation" on the other can atone for the suffering caused, nor absolve those who tried to make it morally acceptable. Lambeth was right, and we bishops should repeat its declaration.

Yours faithfully,  
J. PAUL BURROUGH, The Rectory, 5 Nook Lane, Eppingham, Leicestershire.

## Freedom to roam

From Mr Cyril Birks  
Sir, Richard North's article, "The long march of the footpath revolutionaries" (April 21), fails to record, inadvertently I suspect, that there was one particular MP who fought hard in the late twenties and early thirties to secure the successful passage of the "Access to Mountains" Bill, but alas in vain. He was P. M. Oliver who, if I remember, was the Liberal MP for Blackley, Manchester.

For successive years he addressed a mass rally of ramblers in the natural arena of Winnats Pass in the heart of Derbyshire in support of the Bill.

At that time, as a member of the forerunner of the present Ramblers' Association, I and other fellow ramblers, who had an intimate knowledge of the Derbyshire hills and dales, organized parties of young men and women, all unemployed and from the poverty-stricken areas of Oldham, Rochdale, Middleton, Dukinfield and other hard-hit industrial sectors within the Manchester region, and led them along the bridle paths, introducing them to country folklore (e.g. the "cuckoo" and at the same time giving these youngsters the opportunity of escaping once a week from their drab surroundings.

Money for the train journey to Chinley and other starting points was often provided out of our own pockets, or subscribed by personal friends who, though not interested in such recreation, were sympathetic to the idea of helping these young people to enjoy the beauty and the fresh air of our valuable heritage, the countryside.

Yours faithfully,  
CYRIL BIRKS, 29 Gloucester House, Courtlands, Richmond upon Thames, Surrey, April 21.

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W. B. VERNON, Winterslow, Northmoor Road, Dulverton, Somerset.



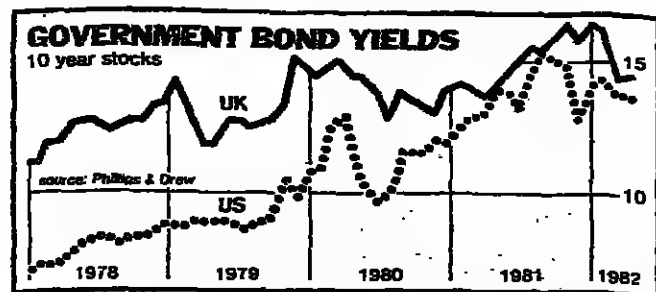




INSON  
reen and stage

## BUSINESS NEWS

### US widens the gap



The gap between yields offered on 10-year government bonds in the United Kingdom and the United States has widened, particularly since the market has been under the Falklands crisis shadow. In spite of the slightly lower nominal returns offered by United States bonds, the prospective real rate of return continues to look relatively attractive. Inflation figures last Friday suggested that United States inflation is slowing much more quickly than Britain's. Some analysts expect a United States inflation rate of 3 per cent by December.

### ACC agreement

The Independent Broadcasting Authority and Associated Communications Corporation will sign an agreement over ACC's stake in Central Independent Television later this week. The 51 per cent of the Central Independent voting shares will be placed in trust, but ACC will retain the right to 51 per cent of the group's profits with the proviso that the IBA can demand the stake be sold or substantially reduced if it ever sees fit. It will mean the IBA will then consent to the transfer of ACC's voting shares to TVW Enterprises, headed by Australian financier Mr Robert Holmes a Court.

### EEC plans sugar fight

The European Community is planning a "divide and conquer" strategy against 10 sugar nations jointly fighting the community's sugar subsidy programme. Analysts say that if the community is successful it can break the complaint in 10 separate cases and claim each country is not hurt significantly. The exporters include Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Colombia, Cuba and India.

### Dawn raid on Jarvis

A dawn raid on building contractor J Jarvis & Sons pushed the share price up 4 1/2p to 334p but broke the momentum of a rise to 340p. The company's chairman, Mr Robert Denney, said he believed he knew the buyer's identity but did not expect a bid approach. The largest shareholders in Jarvis are Douglas's Jarvis, the former chairman who holds 12 per cent.

### Profits aside...

House of Fraser, which is expected to announce its third consecutive full-year profits fall tomorrow, is spending £40,000 in sponsorship at the Edinburgh Festival.

### BP plant ready

BP Chemicals' £50m ethanol plant at Grangemouth in Scotland has been completed on time, and is expected to come on stream this summer — in spite of persistent speculation that extensive losses in plastics and petrochemicals will force job cuts before the end of the year at the Grangemouth site.

## MARKET SUMMARY

### Equities remain firm

#### LONDON EXCHANGE

FT Index 568.0 up 0.9  
FT 100 67.59 down 0.02  
FT All Share 326.71 down 0.01  
Bargains 16,121

The start of the fourth week of the Falklands crisis proved again the underlying firmness of the equity market, where early marketdowns were shrugged off and the FT index ended the day up 0.9 at 568.0.

GKN gave the best performance among leaders, with a 5p jump to 166p in response to a bullish circular from Rowe & Pitman. This forecast profits of £7.5m pre-tax this year, the top end of the range of market estimates.

Blue Circle at 460p, down 4p, and T & Lyle down 4p at 198p eased ahead of figures, but ICI was firm at 310p in front of first quarter results. Gower's eased 2p at 228p with further stock coming on offer.

Gills rallied on the strength of sterling against the dollar halving early marketdowns with long dates generally unchanged and shorts shedding up to 2 1/2p.

Comment on the prospect of further rights issues in the sector hit leading properties where Land Securities shed 10p to 275p, MEPC shed 5p to 195p and Great Portland eased 10p to 164p.

Demand for oils continued, although it petered out later in the day, with Ultramar up 13p at 443p and Laseco rising 10p to 359p.

#### COMMODITIES

Metals responded unevenly to political tension. Cash standard copper lost £3 to £865 a tonne while three months was about £2.50 lower at £894. Tin also fell, although the movement was confused by a temporary disruption of communications between London and Penang which allowed the Straits price to breach its intervention floor. Tin for immediate delivery was £7,090 a tonne, down £35, and three months metal lost £40 to £7,312. But by contrast lead, zinc and cash aluminium all rose.

Cocoa was the most active of the softs. Suggestions that the International Cocoa Organization buffer stock manager will be allowed to buy another 35,000 tonnes of materials and some reaction to signs of overselling on the charts caused April cocoa to leap by £40 to £940 a tonne and the May contract to gain £52 to close at £978.

#### TODAY

Interim: Border and Southern Stockholders Trust, Greenoat Properties.  
Final: Astbury and Madeley, English National Investments, Farnell Electronics, John Laing, Ake View Investments, London United Investments, Marlborough Properties, Newarthill, North British Holdings, Parambo, Safeguard Industries, Silenlight Holdings, John C. Small and Investments, Tarmac, Toys and Company, Toys Kemsley and Milbourn, Turfitt Wadkin.  
Economic Statistics: Unemployment (provisional); unfilled vacancies (April provisional);

#### OTHER EXCHANGES

Tokyo: Nikkei Dow Jones Index 7,404.21 up 33.53  
Hongkong: Hang Seng Index 1,279.27 up 43.43

#### CURRENCIES

● The pound slipped to \$1.75 in the Far East overnight and lost heavily against Continentals before regaining ground in Europe. The dollar was weaker after the latest money supply fall and lower short term interest rates.

#### LONDON CLOSE

STERLING  
\$1.7760 up to 60pts  
Index 89.5 down 0.3  
DM 4.2050  
Fr 10.97  
Yen 222.50

DOLLAR  
Index 114.2 down 0.7  
DM 2.3740 down 120pts

GOLD  
\$355.25 up \$2.75

#### MONEY MARKETS

Rates opened slightly firmer but markets relaxed a little as sterling picked up. The Bank bought £471m of bills after a forecast of a £450m shortage.

Domestic Rates:  
Base rates 13  
3-month interbank 14-13 1/2  
Euro-Currency Rates:  
3-month dollar 14 1/4-14 1/2  
3-month DM 9-8 1/2  
3-month FRF 22-21 1/2

## Esso triggers new rise in petrol prices

By Jonathan Davis, Energy Correspondent

Esso last night started a new round of petrol price increases that are intended to put between 3.5p and 7p a gallon on four star petrol in urban areas. Shell, BP and Texaco are expected to follow suit.

Higher Esso prices became effective from midnight. The company said that it was aiming to eliminate all subsidies to its dealers, including the "temporary allowance" it introduced last November. The new pump price will be about 165p a gallon, which compares with the present average of 162p a gallon in urban areas, and 167/168p in the country.

Esso would continue to provide a limited price support to its dealers in areas of hard competition, but it will not be paying any subsidies below a new minimum price of 165.5p a gallon.

Petrol prices have risen by more than 10 per cent since the Budget seven weeks ago, when the average urban price was 149/150p a gallon. Apart from the Chancellor's 9p a gallon increase in excise duty, there have now been three separate moves by companies to increase prices. Some of the industry's surprise, all the increases have led.

Leading oil companies have made no secret of their wish to bring prices back up to 170p a gallon they reached last autumn. They claim to

## Talbot may salvage £150m deal with Iran

By Clifford Webb, Midlands Industrial Correspondent

Talbot UK's £150m a year export business with Iran could be saved by a complicated barter deal involving a British merchant bank, a commodity house and a Dutch-registered shipping company.

An oil-for-car-parts agreement has already been initiated by the Iranian Government, Iran National (the car assembler) and a team of Talbot executives which has been in Tehran for some weeks.

The delay in announcing progress has been caused by the detailed and delicate negotiations still necessary to satisfy all the parties.

However, motor industry sources suggest that a formal announcement will be made in Tehran and Coventry within a week to 10 days. The Iranians have apparently agreed to sell oil through a commodity house to a European-based oil company with the British merchant bank financing the deal and taking responsibility for the payment.

Last night Talbot refused to confirm or deny details of the package. A spokesman said: "We are guardedly optimistic. Talks are still continuing in Tehran in an atmosphere of co-operation and we would not want to prejudice them in any way. We can confirm, however, that we have already received some letters of credit for outstanding debts."

The failure of Iran National to meet substantial debts for its already delivered led to Talbot halting shipments last September. As a result, 1,700 of the 2,500 employees at the company's Stoke engine and transmission plant near Coventry have been on a day-week for more than five months.

This has aroused union fears that it could close altogether. Last night local union officials welcomed the progress in the Tehran negotiations, but they are still advising their members to "await events before jumping for joy".

With its home-grown component industry in chaos because of the war with Iraq and with no supplies of engines or gearboxes from Talbot, Iranian car production has collapsed.

Two American traders began negotiating for Iranian cars, lorries and buses in hopes of getting similarly favourable terms.

## US resumes purchases of oil from Iran

From Nicholas Hirst, New York, April 26

The United States has resumed buying oil from Iran, a move to be seen as a tacit mark of the end of the better relations between the two countries.

Officials said the Defence Department had bought 1.8 million barrels for \$53.1m (£30m) from Gatoli International, a Geneva-based organization, to add to the strategic petroleum reserve. The contract specified that the light crude would come from Iran.

This is the first time Iranian oil has been imported into the United States since the hostages crisis began on November 4, 1979. President Carter banned Iranian oil imports eight days later. That ban was lifted by President Reagan on January 19.

## Edwardes critical of role of shop stewards

Communication in a company cannot be left to shop stewards, Sir Michael Edwardes, BL chairman, said yesterday in a revealing exposition of his uncompromising style of management. Speaking to the City University Business School, Sir Michael said productivity was the key to success, and could be achieved only by altering attitudes, motivating people and pushing through difficult changes.

Boards of directors, managers and unions were all inclined to resist change, he said. The first task was to motivate managers and make them instruments of change, although this would be difficult when they were vulnerable to job cuts.

Sir Michael said the restoration of direct management-employee communications was an essential part of management's right to manage. This could not be left to shop stewards. "Shop stewards," he said, "have their own and their members' interests to promote," he said.

It was by bypassing the shop steward network and eventually convincing the shop floor of the need for change that BL had been able to push through its job cuts and achieve a productivity increase at Longbridge of more than 120 per cent in a year, he said.

He said the need for management of change was proved by the fact that wages in Britain had risen by 346 per cent in the last 10 years while productivity had increased by only 26 per cent.

## Eastern block faces interest rate sanction

From Ian Murray, Luxembourg, April 26

The Soviet Union, East Germany and Czechoslovakia would be among countries obliged to pay higher interest rates on exports if a new set of proposals by European Community countries is accepted at the next meeting of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development finance ministers in Paris on May 6 and 7.

The new proposals were worked out here today by finance ministers during a long round of discussions on export credits, mainly held in very restricted session. This was because there were some profound disagreements about whether the Community should agree to increase interest rates and to restrict export credits.

The European Commission, which will negotiate on behalf of the European Community countries at the

## £220m earnings 'unsatisfactory' Ford profits fall again

By Edward Townsend, Industrial Correspondent

Ford of Britain, the country's only big motor manufacturer to remain in the black, saw its pretax profits pared to £220m last year. The payment of a dividend to the United States' parent company has again been passed.

The results, published yesterday, show that Ford managed to stop the rot of 1980 when pretax earnings fell by 41 per cent to £220m. However, the company still regards the performance as far from healthy.

Mr Sam Toy, the chairman and managing director, said: "In our present environment these results may seem relatively good, but by any normal business standards they are unsatisfactory. We are simply not getting adequate returns from our manufacturing and trading operations."

The core of the problem, he said, was low productivity. "Until we address that issue successfully we cannot hope to reverse the pattern of rising imports and falling export volumes."

Ford UK has paid a dividend to its parent in only five of the last 11 years but it has been called upon to support Ford of America with substantial loans, often made at commercial rates of interest. At the end of last year, promissory notes from Ford US reached a peak of £65m.

The result has been a substantial boost to Ford UK's earnings. The company's operating profit of £130m for 1981 — much of which was earned from the sale of imported vehicles from other Ford plants in Europe — was increased by



Sam Toy: unhappy about productivity

£90m of net interest income, almost half of which was from the American loans. Net interest income in 1980 was £85m.

The 1981 profits, reduced to £165m after tax, were achieved on sales of £3,073m compared with £2,924m in 1980.

The accounts show that because of Ford's worldwide loss of £1,435m in 1980 — one of the largest corporate deficits in American history — Mr Toy's 1982 salary will be affected similarly by Ford's loss for 1981 of \$1,060m and provides a sharp contrast to the £95,500 salary paid to Sir Michael Edwardes, the BL chairman.

Mr Toy's performance-related salary for 1981 was £52,591 compared with the £67,133 earned in the first nine months of 1980 by Sir Terence Beckett, now director general of the Confederation of British Industry.

## HK Land shares £150m deal

By Michael Prest

Hongkong's incestuous financial community drew even more tightly together yesterday when Hongkong Land, one of the world's biggest property companies, and Carrian Investments, a Hongkong investment company, paid about HK\$1,600m (£150m) for 22.2m shares in Hongkong Electric, the colony's second biggest electricity supplier.

Acting through Jardine Fleming, the merchant bank, Hongkong Land and Carrian offered up to HK\$6.75 for 22.2m shares in Hongkong Electric, the colony's second biggest electricity supplier. At the same time the buyers offered HK\$9.40 for 20m warrants in Hongkong Electric. The warrant price is equivalent to the share offer price.

Shares in Hongkong Electric rose from HK\$5.15 on Friday to close at HK\$6.35 after the buyers obtained what they wanted. The offer helped to propel the Hang Seng index up by 43.43 points to 1,279.27. Turnover reached HK\$2,000m, including the Hongkong Land purchase. The market rose about 50 points last week as well.

London sources said that about two-thirds of the Hongkong Electric shares and warrants had been bought by Hongkong Land and the remainder by Carrian.

Hongkong Electric does have some property interests, but London analysts believe that its primary attraction to Hongkong Land is the steady income and high return from electricity generation. Last year Hongkong Electric had a turnover of HK\$2,103m on which it made net profits of HK\$610m.

Its turnover is about half that of China Light and Power, the colony's main electric utility.

## NCC Energy may sell Simplicity stake

By Philip Robinson

There was increasing speculation in the City last night that Mr Graham Ferguson Lacey's NCC Energy group was preparing to sell its 22.6 per cent stake in the American Simplicity Pattern group.

Shares of NCC, formerly National Carbonising where Mr Lacey became chairman two and a half years ago and holds 42 per cent of the stock, were suspended on the Stock Exchange yesterday "pending clarification of the companies position".

Before a halt was called to dealings at a new low for the year of 35p, the shares had dropped 20p. At one point this year they changed hands at 112p.

The suspension followed weekend reports that NCC was on the verge of a big crisis, and that Simplicity shareholders were restless with the way Mr Lacey was spending Simplicity's £45m cash mountain.

NCC's stake in Simplicity built up over the past year is worth around £14m at yesterday's 37p, which is almost half the price NCC paid for a major part of the holding. Simplicity directors were said to be in board meetings yesterday. Mr Lacey, its chairman, was in London and refused to comment. A statement is expected from NCC later this week.

A year ago, Mr Lacey was talking about a takeover by Simplicity of NCC which would have valued the United Kingdom energy group's shares at around 150p.

Last month, he said that plans to merge the two groups had been delayed because Simplicity's cash resources could be better spent elsewhere.

Mr Tom Ferguson Lacey, London representative, said: "Having now seen the Lacey shareholders' register, it will not exhaust me to talk to the institutional shareholders before Friday. I will be contacting them this week."

Gulf's 15 per cent of Lacey is held by the 17 per cent holding of the trading group's chief executive Mr Roland "Tiny" Rowland.

The issue will be decided by the thousands of small shareholders which have supported Mr Rowland in the past, although Lacey admits that a 75 per cent majority will be very difficult to achieve.

## Wall Street Journal heads for Brussels Europe target for US paper

A new international edition of the Wall Street Journal should be on sale in Europe and parts of the Middle East by early next year. The publication could prove a direct rival to the Financial Times' loss-making European edition.

Dow Jones, the United States publisher of the Journal, revealed plans yesterday to launch the publication, which will start with a minimum circulation of 10,000 copies.

The new edition aims to draw readers from Europe's business and political decision-makers and to offer business coverage on a par with that already provided in the United States and the Far East.

It will be edited and published in Brussels. Negotiations are being completed to print on the modern presses of Limburgs Dagblad, a Dutch regional newspaper in Heerlen. A European-based news staff will be set up in all main cities along with a sales and distribution network.

Mr Warren Phillips, Dow Jones chairman and chief executive, said the edition would not seek a wide European audience.

"We expect to be able to offer advertisers the most effective and most targeted advertising medium ever before through our domestic and international editions," he said.

### SCOTTISH PROVIDENT

The 144th ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF MEMBERS OF THE SCOTTISH PROVIDENT INSTITUTION will be held on TUESDAY 25th MAY, 1982 at 2.30 pm in the HEAD OFFICE, 6 ST. ANDREW SQUARE, EDINBURGH EH2 2YA

Copies of the Report and Accounts are available from this address.

J. M. MACHARG  
General Manager and Actuary

6 St. Andrew Square, Edinburgh EH2 2YA  
27th April, 1982



# Kleinwort Benson

## Continued Progress

*A summary of the Statement by Mr. Robert Henderson, Chairman of the parent company, KLEINWORT, BENSON, LONSDALE plc, in the Report and Accounts for 1981.*

### PROFIT

Profit after tax and transfers to inner reserves totalled £21.7mn (1980 - £22.9mn). Although Sharps Pixley's contribution was well below the 1980 record figures, profits from that source still exceeded those attained in any previous year. Total dividend is 10p per share (1980 - 9p).

While demand for credit was surprisingly high, competition remained fierce and the earnings from acceptances were reduced. However, our ability to offer sterling facilities to international customers has led to a welcome inflow of business, and our sterling and foreign exchange operations have increased both in scope and profitability.

### EXPORT CREDIT

One benefit of being a bank of our size is the ability to underwrite and syndicate finance for large contracts, both in sterling and dollars, and our Export Credit finance services have been widely marketed.

### CORPORATE FINANCE

We had an outstanding year. The issues for British Aerospace and Cable and Wireless were successively the largest company flotations ever made in the U.K. On the international side, we had by far our most active year.

### INVESTMENT

Our international investment management business has continued to prosper, and has countered competition both by good performance and by keeping the increase in costs lower than the increase in income derived from greater volume, with the world-wide support of investment teams in our overseas offices. Trustee and financial planning services have also shown international growth.

### OVERSEAS

Our European subsidiaries in Bremen, Brussels and Geneva achieved satisfactory results, and Kleinwort Benson Australia - jointly owned with The Colonial Mutual Life Assurance Society - made an encouraging start with a profit for the initial eight months. Our Hong Kong branch and its satellite finance company more than doubled their 1980 profits, offering a full range of international merchant banking services. Our banking and corporate finance business in North America, through offices in New York and Chicago - and, now, Los Angeles - has expanded.

### PRODUCTIVITY

Increasing productivity is helping to combat intensifying competition. Our balances of £3,600mn are still handled by office and accounting staff no larger than handled our balance sheet of only £250mn twelve years ago.

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### Highlights from the Accounts

	1981	1980
Group profit	£21.7	£22.9
Investment income	29.4	21.4
Long-term funds	431.2	371.7
Profit & loss account	34.9	26.8
Long-term profits	19.7	14.2
General insurance		
underwriting loss	(18.9)	(15.2)
Shareholders' dividends	19.5	13.5
Policyholders' bonuses	114.3	85.0
Group funds	5,827.1	5,107.1

If you wish to receive a copy of the Report & Accounts, or are interested in any of our insurance policies, please tick the appropriate box and send to: John Neill, Legal & General Group Plc, Temple Court, 11 Queen Victoria Street, London EC4N 4TP.

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## BUSINESS NEWS/COMPANIES AND MARKET REPORTS

### Car sales figures cheer Detroit

Detroit—April 25.—United States car manufacturers increase in sales in mid-April from a year earlier, but were still not prepared to say that industry sales has bottomed out.

Deliveries during the middle 18 days of the month totals an estimated 157,924 cars, up from the 147,425 sold in the year-earlier period. The sales were equivalent to a seasonally adjusted annual rate of 5.3 million units, representing little or no improvement over the selling rate of last month.

Mr Robert Lund, vice-president of sales and marketing at General Motors, said there were some positive signs in the mid-April results and he was more optimistic about the sales outlook. "We have passed the most difficult period of the year. I think there is a greater feeling of confidence now that things will improve," he said.

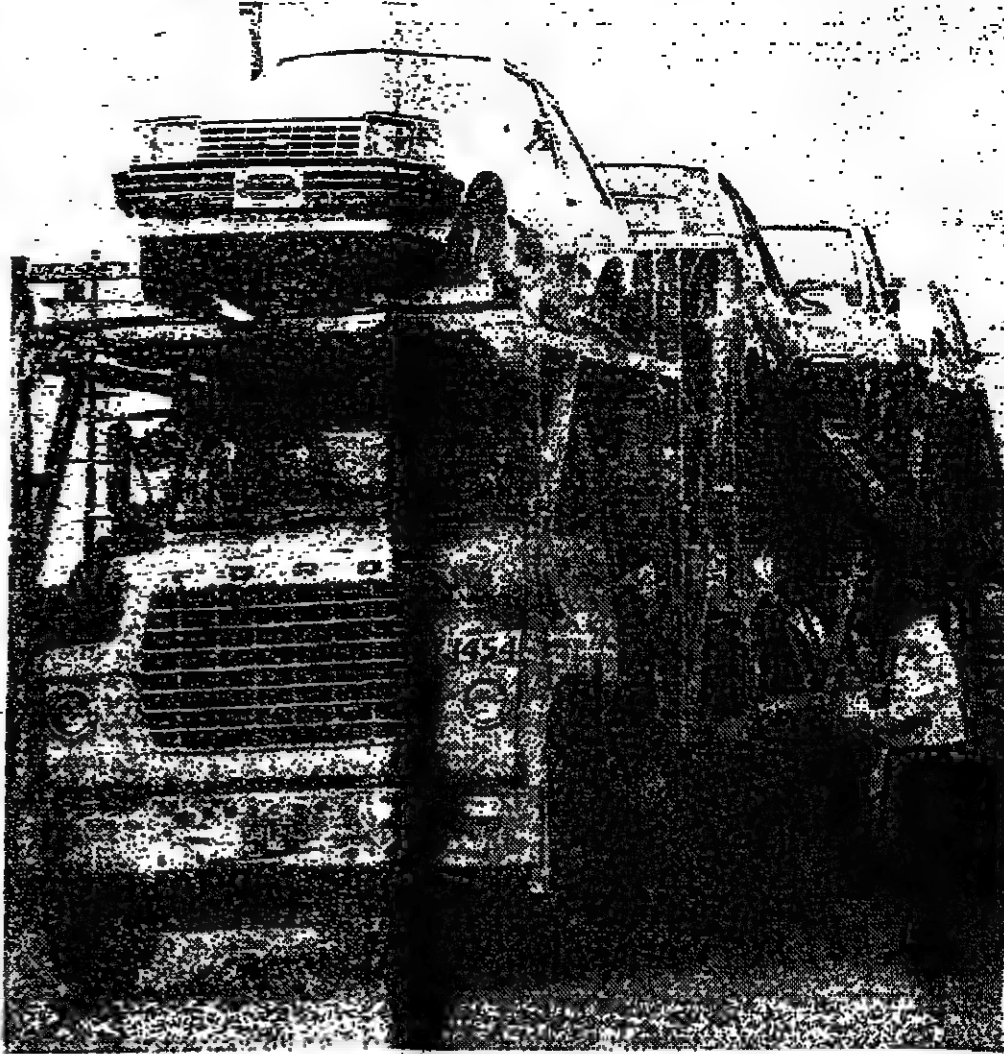
But he refused to rule out the possibility that industry sales might fall in coming months.

A Ford sales analyst said the results showed that there was some stability in the car market. But he added, that there was still considerable uncertainty in the near-term outlook for sales. "It's hard to tell where we'll go from here," he said.

Despite extensive industry promotion programmes, reduced interest rate loans from GM and special warranty packages from both Ford and Chrysler - car sales continue to suffer from the effects of the recession and consumer doubts about the future.

"A lack of confidence in the governments ability to bring about a recovery is depressing the car market," market analyst at Paine Webber Mitchell Hutchins said recently.

An analysis of the car market published by J. D. Power Associates, a market research firm, said that nearly 14 million people said they either definitely or probably would buy a new car in the next 12 months, but that many were being kept out of the market for the time being by uncertainty about prices, products, and



Loading Escorts at the Ford assembly plant in Wayne, Michigan

the health of the industry. "Consumers are forgoing purchases because they just don't know what to do," the report concludes.

One surprisingly strong part of the market recently has been in the medium to large-car segment. On Friday, GM announced that it would increase production at two large-car plants in Fairfax, Kansas, and Lansing,

Lund. "But I still can't tell you that everything is right with the world."

One surprisingly strong part of the market recently has been in the medium to

### MARKET SHARE

	APRIL 1-20	1982 1981
General Motors	31.1	29.1
Ford	23.0	24.2
Chrysler	13.3	13.2
Volkswagen	1.7	2.5
American Motors	0.9	1.0

large-car segment. On Friday, GM announced that it would increase production at two large-car plants in Fairfax, Kansas, and Lansing,

Michigan, adding a second shift at both.

GM, which also said it would increase truck chassis production at a plant in Detroit, said the combined moves would return 9,500 hourly employees to work at the three plants.

Car companies also have been benefiting from a resurgence in truck sales. Deliveries of trucks have been running at a seasonally adjusted annual rate of 2.7 million units, compared with 2.3 million units sold last year. To further stimulate truck sales, Chrysler said that it would offer \$300 to \$2,000 (£168 to £1,120) rebates on certain Dodge trucks. —AP-Dow Jones.

### US machine tool orders slump

The continuing recession and doubts about the strength of the forecasted second half business upturn are causing many American companies to curtail capital spending.

Machine tool producers say they are getting a lot of order cancellations as manufacturers cut expansion and modernization programmes. Few companies are placing orders for machine tools, which are used to shape metal parts from industrial gears to refrigerator doors.

Net new orders, the excess of orders over cancellations fell to \$135.4m (£76.5m) in March, down 51 per cent from a year earlier, according to the National Machine Tools Builders' Association. That was the lowest order level since January of 1976, and was down 17 per cent from February, the association reported.

"There's a general trend toward order cancellations," one observer said. "It isn't only the little subcontractors that are cancelling. We are seeing cancellations by larger concerns, too."

"Energy-related companies are reviewing their requirements and have decided their

growth will not go on forever," said another. "Some of the suppliers to the oil-drilling industry are having cash-flow problems because of lower drilling activity, and they can't pay for the machines they've ordered."

Machine tool buyers cancelled 569.1m of orders in March, more than double the unusually low \$28.6m in February and about 30 per cent higher than the monthly average of cancellations in 1981. Some producers say high cancellations have been continuing this month.

Orders show no signs of picking up, industry executives say. "We're getting an order here and an order there, but there isn't any industry that is really ordering machine tools," Mr Kermit Kuck, chairman of a Ohio machine tool company, said.

The nation's factories operated at a seasonally adjusted rate of 71.4 per cent of capacity in March, which indicated no need for added capacity. Profits are low and concern that high interest rates will prevent a strong recovery later this year discourages businessmen

from making commitments for expansion.

Some businessmen and economists are worried that the federal government's large cash needs to cover the budget deficit may collide with business borrowing needs as the economy picks up pushing interest rates to record levels late this year and choking off economic recovery.

"We expect machine tool orders to remain fairly flat for the rest of this year, with a pickup coming in the second quarter of next year," another industrialist said. High interest rates are considered the biggest problem, because they discourage consumer borrowing and thus cut demand for cars, houses and appliances, as well as making borrowing more expensive for business.

Orders in March for lathes, grinders, machining centres, mills, machines, boring mills and other machines to shape metal by cutting fell to \$103.3m, down 64 per cent from March, 1981, the association said.

First quarter orders fell to \$382.4m, down 46 per cent from a year earlier.

AP-Dow Jones.

### APPOINTMENTS

#### Gold Futures Market names vice-chairman

Mr R. D. Gee has been appointed vice-chairman of the London Gold Futures Market. Mr Gee is also a member of the board of the London Metal Exchange.

Mr David J. Robinson has become accounts director and Mr Michael G. Payne executive director for administration of Trident Life.

Mr F. A. P. Hall has been named chairman and chief executive of Ofrex Ltd, the direct selling office products company of the Ofrex Group, now part of Gallaher. Mr Hall also becomes chairman of Frank R. Ford, the Detroit-based manufacturing subsidiary of Ofrex Ltd. An Ofrex Group board member, Mr Hall is also executive director of Fordigraph Consolidated (Australia) and president of Ofrex Group (Canada).

Mr Fredy M. Dellis has been appointed president of Hertz Europe with responsibility for the company's

operating network in Europe, Africa and the Middle East. Mr Austin Reid is appointed division vice-president for finance and administration and Mr John Hambly becomes division vice-president for sales and marketing.

Mr John Williams of Cherry Valley Farms has been re-elected chairman of the British Poultry Meat Association. It is the first time that the association has re-elected a chairman for a third consecutive year.

Mr R. A. Brook has resigned as secretary of Brooke Tool Engineering (Holdings) in order to devote more time to the group's machine tool division, where he has recently been appointed chief executive. Mr Brook will remain a group financial director. Mr I. C. L. Spencer has been appointed company secretary.

Mr S. W. Wells, general manager, of Rediffusion Channel Islands, has joined the board.

### BIDS AND DEALS

The Macleodfield and Oldham business of Ernest Scagg, a subsidiary of Stone-Platt, has been sold to the Rietz Machine Works of Switzerland, by the joint receiver.

Lifetool Holdings has completed the sale of ITW delivered wholesale business to AFD Holdings for about £21m settled by a cash payment of £14m and £7m loan notes. The price was based on an estimate of the assets purchased by AFD and the repayment of debts within the group.

Mr M. W. Jackson chairman of Jackson Exploration said at the annual general meeting that the company has halted work on all new gas discoveries until the sub link systems could become a licensed public utility.

Initial gas gathering system began operating last week.

### Base Lending Rates

ABN Bank	13%
Barclays	13%
BCCI	13%
Consolidated Crd	13%
C. Hoare & Co	13%
Lloyds Bank	13%
Midland Bank	13%
Nat Westminster	13%
TSB	13%
Williams & Glyn's	13%

\* 7 day deposits on sums of £250,000 or the £100,000 11% £50,000 and over 11.75%

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### The Over-the-Counter Market

1981/82	High	Low	Company	Price (p)	Chg	YTD	1M	3M	6M	1Yr	P/E	Div
130	100	Ass Brit Ind CULS	130	—	10.0	7.7	—	—	—	—	—	—
75	62	Airsprung Group	75	—	4.7	6.4	11.6	16.0	—	—	—	—
51	33	Armitage & Rhodes	44	—	4.3	9.8	3.7	8.3	—	—	—	—
205	187	Bardon Hill	200	—	9.7	4.9	9.7	11.8	—	—	—	—
107	100	CCL 11% Conv Pref	107	—	15.7	14.7	—	—	—	—	—	—
104	61	Deborah Services	62	—	6.0	9.7	3.1	5.8	—	—	—	—
131	97	Frank Horsell	125	—	6.4	5.0	11.6	23.9	—	—	—	—
83	39	Frederick Parker	76	—	6.4	8.4	3.9	7.4	—	—	—	—
78	46	George Blair	54	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
102	93	Ind Prec Castings	96	—	7.3	7.6	6.9	10.4	—	—	—	—
109	100	Isis Conv Pref	109	—	15.7	14.4	—	—	—	—	—	—
113	94	Jackson Group	99	—	7.0	7.1	3.1	3.0	—	—	—	—
130	108	James Burroughs	113	—	8.7	7.7	8.2	10.4	—	—	—	—
334	240	Robert Jenkins	242	—	31.3	12.8	3.4	8.6	—	—	—	—
64	51	Scruttons "A"	64	—	5.3	8.3	9.8	9.1	—	—	—	—
222	159	Torday & Carlisle	159	—	10.7	6.7	5.1	9.5	—	—	—	—
15	10	Twinkl Ord	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
80	66	Twinkl 15% ULS	80	—	15.0	18.8	—	—	—	—	—	—
44	25	Unilock Holdings	25	—	10.0	12.0	4.5	7.6	—	—	—	—
103	73	Walter Alexander	80	—	6.4	8.0	5.3	9.3	—	—	—	—
263	212	W. S. Yeates	231	—	14.5	6.3	6.6	12.1	—	—	—	—

Prices now available on Prestel page 48146

D. J. Robinson

Michael Payne

سكوتيا للخدمات



INTERNATIONAL

JAPAN  
Open trade  
move  
delayed

Japan will not be able to announce its second package of market-opening measures at the 27th annual summit of the G-7, the Japanese cabinet secretary said in Tokyo yesterday.

He told reporters that a meeting between the government and the ruling Liberal Democratic Party to discuss the package had been cancelled over the advisability of liberalising food imports.

Other new measures would be the second such package in three months as part of Japan's efforts to defuse demands by the US and the EEC that it opens its markets to more imports.

Japanese vehicle production in 1981 fell 0.6 per cent to 11.1 million from 11.2 million the preceding year, the Automobile Manufacturers Association said.

China has signed an agreement for a yen60,000 loan (about £131,599) from the Japanese Government's Overseas Economic Cooperation Fund for its economic development projects.

Nippon Steel Corporation has notified leading Japanese steel customers that it plans to raise its steel prices by an average of 5.3 per cent from June/July shipments.

Orders received by 43 big Japanese construction companies in March rose 4.6 per cent to a seasonally-adjusted yen851,270m (about £186m) from an upward revised yen814,040m in February which was up 21.4 per cent from January, the Construction Ministry said.

KUWAIT

The Kuwait cabinet has approved a new budget of 3,200m Kuwaiti dinars (£8,274m) down by about 39 per cent over the present budget reflecting the effects of the oil market glut.

FRANCE

The net consolidated profits of Malsons Phenix, the residential construction firm, tumbled 72 per cent to Fr29.9m (about £2.59m) last year as the sagging economy continued to depress the French construction industry.

LEBANON

Iraq has said Syria made false statements on the royalties it received for the transit of Iraqi oil across its territory to Mediterranean terminals, halted earlier this month. Mr Tayeh Abdel-Karim the Iraqi oil minister, was quoted by the Iraqi news agency as saying that Syria received only \$20m (about £11m) annually from Iraq in transit royalties. But he said that under the agreement with Syria, Iraq had to pay at least \$37m a year under any circumstances, whether the oil was exported or not.

SOUTH KOREA

South Korea and the EEC ended three days of talks in Seoul on Saturday without agreement on a new four-year bilateral trade pact. From 1983, the South Korean commerce ministry said, EEC negotiators were trying to cut quotas on five sensitive items by between 10 and 12 per cent, but the Koreans opposed any cut in basic levels.

CHINA

China is amalgamating all its shipbuilding facilities into a single corporation called the China Shipping Company. The sixth ministry of machine building, which makes naval and merchant vessels, is being merged with parts of the ministry of communications and shipyards in Shanghai, Dalian and Canton. The new company built about £200m worth of ships and marine equipment in the second half of last year and is trying to expand its export sales, particularly of container ships.

DENMARK

Consumer prices rose in Denmark by 0.9 per cent in March from February, and were up by 10.6 per cent from March 1981. The largest reported increase was 1.8 per cent in the price of footwear and clothing.

VENEZUELA

Venezuela's oil production so far this year has reached an average 1.80 million barrels per day, down from the average of 2.11 barrels.

CORRECTION

The total of underdeclarations of value-added tax discovered in 1980-81 was £146m, not £161m, stated in the Business Editor's column on April 20. The overall cost of VAT collection is 1.2p in the pound, not 2p.

Peter Norman explains how a row over an obscure commodity, corn gluten, could lead to a serious rift between the two largest trading blocks. The EEC wants to limit imports from the United States which sees the move as the thin edge of the protectionist wedge. American officials warn that domestic pressures may force the Reagan Administration into retaliatory action against the EEC.

Maize farming in America: a derivative of the crop is at the heart of the dispute

US and Europe head for trade conflict

Brussels. A furious row has erupted between the United States and the European Community over trade in agricultural products.

While the attention of the world has been focused on the Falkland Islands crisis, the temperature has risen alarmingly in the at best uneasy relationship between the two largest trading blocks on earth.

The immediate bone of contention is corn gluten, an obscure commodity obtained as a by-product in the manufacture of alcohol and sweeteners from maize and used as a substitute for cereals in animal feed.

The European Commission has proposed to negotiate in the context of a General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) for a limit to the amount of corn gluten that the United States can sell to Europe.

The result has been strong and unidiplomatic language from the administration in Washington and the issue has even been drawn to the attention of President Reagan.

Suddenly, high placed United States officials are talking of "collusion course", insisting that their non-tariff access for corn gluten into the EEC is "not negotiable" and threatening the Community with retaliatory action if it goes ahead and endorses the Commission's plan.

The trade at issue amounted to about 2.7 million tonnes and was worth around \$500m (£280m) to America last year. But as the reaction in Washington shows, the Commission's proposal, announced without fanfare in the week before Easter, has touched a raw nerve and points to a much bigger problem.

The corn gluten issue has come to symbolize what the Americans perceive as an assault by the Community on their agriculture. What turns irritation to anger is the belief that the EEC is waging an unfair campaign driving American products from the European market and the markets of third countries by the indiscriminate use of subsidies.

Add to this the fact that American agriculture is suffering from a slump in profitability that has brought incomes down in real terms to levels last known in the depression of the 1930s and a foreign trade concern becomes an emotional, charged domestic political issue.

In recent years, Britain's top design firms, such as Fitch & Company, Allied International Designers, Conran Associates and Michael Peters and Partners have become strongly oriented to marketing and management in an attempt to persuade companies that good design can increase sales.

Now Fitch & Company has gone one better. It is setting up a design department in its clients' work to show them that the designers' input can actually be quantified.

One of the first areas in which the benefits are being measured is the design of airport terminals and, in particular, the crucial revenue-earning part of the terminal — the duty-free shop.

Fitch is the largest design consultancy in Europe with offices in London, Paris and the Middle East. Its turnover last year was £3.6m. Much of its business is in retailing and it has adapted its knowledge of this area to the airport terminal field where retailing is playing an increasingly important part in helping authorities make a profit.

The sums involved are enormous. The British Airports Authority is currently ranked thirty-ninth in turnover of the top 100 retailing firms in the United Kingdom. Its revenue from commercial activities last year was £65m, representing 46 per cent of the authority's total income.

It is estimated that without this sort of revenue most airports would have to increase their landing fees by between 25 and 30 per cent.

Fitch has been instrumental in designing the fourth terminal at London's Heathrow, which is due to be opened in 1985, as well as a new duty-free area at Dubai Airport. An



US and Europe head for trade conflict

The American perception of the EEC's policy is not ameliorated knowing that Europe's farmers are campaigning for two-figure increases in guaranteed minimum prices and a suspicion that the Commission's proposal to limit corn gluten imports was devised in first place as a political sop to the cereal growers of France to smooth the way towards an eventual price package.

The Americans predict that their agricultural exports will fall this year for the first time since 1969.

They claim that over the last 15 years their agricultural policy has moved away from interference with the market so that today domestic prices and world market prices are the same for most major agricultural commodities.

The EEC is held to be fully insulated from the world market. Production, rewarded as it is by guaranteed prices, is subject to no demand restraint. Although the Americans believe that the resulting high food prices in Europe hold down demand for farm products, the EEC's Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) gets around the problem by using subsidies to sell the surpluses on world markets.

The result, so the American argument goes, is that the CAP has become a common exporting policy. The disappearance of Europe's beef and butter mountains has been at the expense of American and other exporters.

In 1980/81 the EEC became a net exporter of wheat and feed grains for the first time since the creation of the CAP. Its sugar exports more than doubled to 4.5 million tonnes in 1980/81 from 2.1 million in 1976/77. The Community has in the life of the CAP moved from being the largest importer of poultry in the world to its largest exporter, while in beef and veal the EEC has shifted from being a net importer to being the second largest exporter.

The European Community coun-

ters that the United States is mounting a systematic attack on the CAP that obscures the fact that America subsidises its own producers, sets guaranteed intervention policies for a wide range of products and imposes quantitative import restrictions on commodities as varied as dairy products, sugar, cotton and peanuts. The United States, for example, imports just 300 tonnes of butter a year from New Zealand — about a third of 1 per cent of the annual New Zealand butter imports of the EEC.

The EEC can also point to bilateral trade figures between the two blocks to bolster its case. The EEC's imports of American agricultural products rose in value terms from \$6,000m in 1975 to \$9,200m in 1980 resulting in that year in an American agricultural trade surplus of almost \$7,000m.

In this period, the United States held its share of a rapidly growing world trade in agriculture at around 17 per cent while the EEC increased its export share by only two percentage points to 11.5 per cent from 9.4 per cent.

The two sides' arguments may be evenly matched. But the offensive currently being mounted by the United States against EEC agriculture is fired by ideology and is part of a wider campaign to open up world trade in the 1980s.

The Americans argue that in wanting to limit corn gluten imports into the EEC, the Commission is trying to renege on a duty-free States. Nobody is talking about a transatlantic trade war just yet, because neither side has abandoned the rules of the game. But American officials in the front line — the United States Mission to the European Communities — point out that the administration has authority in the United States to introduce legislation to introduce subsidies to rival those of the EEC and the Commodity Credit Corporation has between \$20,000m and \$25,000m to finance a "subsidy war".

More cheaply elsewhere, were removed. The total sales area was reduced to a more manageable 16,000 sq ft. The number of departments was cut to seven — each colour-coded and signposted to aid passengers in a hurry.

Recommendations like these go well beyond the traditional design function, but Fitch argues that it is only by being involved in such management decisions that design can be made to work profitably for the client.

"We emphasized that Shannon should become more gift-oriented", Mr Tweddell says. "We also recommended that passengers should be encouraged to buy more items. Getting people into the shop is half the battle — one ought to make it easier for them to buy more than one thing."

The idea was to group various elements together, so that passengers might buy both Irish table linen and the more formal crystal. The most popular section — liquor and tobacco — was placed at the far end of the shop so that customers had to pass other merchandise to get to it.

The scheme appears to have worked well. In the first four months, from August last year to January, the average amount spent per passenger was £14.20 and the real increase in revenue was more than 13 per cent.

What happens if Fitch & Company fails to meet the targets set by the airport? Would it accept any financial penalties?

"We like the idea of a payment-by-results system", Mr Tweddell says, "and at the moment we are trying to work out a sensible scheme. It is problematical though. It will always depend on how good the client company is. After all, a firm could lose sales by putting its prices up. We would have no control over that."

Whether or not a payment-by-results system can be applied to design work, undoubtedly the setting of fixed targets by design companies will go a long way to reassuring sceptical businessmen that good design can improve marketing and increase profits.

Not just a pretty face

MARKETING AND ADVERTISING DESIGN

By Torin Douglas

Design companies have been fighting for years the widespread notion that their work is somewhat frivolous. Design might make things look prettier, so the argument goes, but it does not do much for the bottom line.

In recent years, Britain's top design firms, such as Fitch & Company, Allied International Designers, Conran Associates and Michael Peters and Partners have become strongly oriented to marketing and management in an attempt to persuade companies that good design can increase sales.

Now Fitch & Company has gone one better. It is setting up a design department in its clients' work to show them that the designers' input can actually be quantified.

One of the first areas in which the benefits are being measured is the design of airport terminals and, in particular, the crucial revenue-earning part of the terminal — the duty-free shop.

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The sums involved are enormous. The British Airports Authority is currently ranked thirty-ninth in turnover of the top 100 retailing firms in the United Kingdom. Its revenue from commercial activities last year was £65m, representing 46 per cent of the authority's total income.

It is estimated that without this sort of revenue most airports would have to increase their landing fees by between 25 and 30 per cent.

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At the drawing board: Crispin Tweddell in the Fitch and Company offices

ideas of how the company operates can be had from Shannon Airport's new duty-free shop, which Fitch redesigned.

Profits at Shannon's duty-free shop had been dropping for several years, largely because of the loss of many transatlantic passengers whose flights no longer needed to refuel at the airport. Aer Rianta, the Irish airports authority, commissioned Fitch to increase the number of passengers buying goods and also to increase the amount spent by each customer.

"Our calculations showed that only 21 per cent of available customers — those passengers passing through the airport — were buying goods in the shop", Crispin Tweddell, Fitch's development director, says.

"Initially we agreed with Aer Rianta that we would increase this figure to 30 per cent. However, it became clear in the course of the project that a more relevant way of looking at the problem would be to increase the average amount spent by a potential customer. That was £11 then. We agreed that our target was to increase this expenditure to £14 a head in 1982."

It is impossible to isolate totally the design element

from a wide variety of factors that can influence expenditure such as inflation, pricing policy and so on. Nevertheless, merely setting targets enables the client and the design company to agree on the objectives of any particular project and to work towards them.

At Shannon research showed that a major problem was that passengers had only about 20 minutes to spend in the duty-free shop. This was exacerbated by the enormous size of the shop (22,000 sq ft — because Aer Rianta ran it as one large department store rather than having off small concessions) and the number of lines stocked (15,000 in 16 departments).

Research also showed that in addition to duty-free drink and tobacco, most passengers wanted to buy gifts priced between £10 and £20.

With its experience from working with retailers such as the Burton Group, Fitch recommended that the whole purchasing process should be simplified. The shop should concentrate on typically Irish merchandise which would appeal as souvenirs to the passengers, many of whom are Americans.

The number of lines was reduced to 10,000. Many of the more expensive items and those that were available

Business Editor

Markets keep  
their cool

Financial markets hardly batted an eyelid at the re-taking of South Georgia. Sterling, down to \$1.75 in overnight Far East trading, picked up steadily during the European trading day to close only marginally lower in basket terms — 0.3 down to \$1.75 — and 60 points firmer (at \$1.77) against a weak dollar. Domestic interest rates, a touch higher initially, also showed no real sign of upset.

All in all, that is not an especially surprising performance. Markets had half expected a military operation to recapture South Georgia and had come to view it as likely to strengthen Britain's negotiating hand.

But any further military escalation will almost certainly be viewed in a rather different light, particularly if it threatens to draw outside powers into the dispute. For the moment though, markets will probably hold steady in the hope that the situation will be contained.

What might have been happening in financial markets had there been no Falklands crisis remains a matter of conjecture. But one can be fairly certain that we would already be on the way to a fresh round of interest rate cuts.

The dollar has been showing increasing signs of weakness over the past couple of weeks and Friday's unexpected news of a fall in United States money supply sent it lower against both the Deutschmark and the yen, despite some unease about the trend in non-borrowed reserves.

Institutions Growth slows

The most important message contained in the latest institutional investment figures is that the nation's large savers are growing more slowly than in their heyday of the Seventies. Recession is, of course the main reason, as reticence piles up and contributions to pension funds cease.

For 1981 as a whole, new money flowing into non-bank institutions rose by a little over 7 per cent to £24,000m. After allowing for inflation, inflows fell in real terms, especially in the final quarter. It is a fair bet that the nationalized industries' pension funds suffered more than most following the redundancies at British Steel and British Airways.

The slowdown in growth contradicts the assertion by Sir Harold Wilson that the pension funds alone would have an annual influx of new money totalling some £25,000m by the middle of this decade. In 1981 the

figure was just over £12,000m. However, the political limelight will not be switched off the funds.

The second point to emerge from the statistics is that the bulk of the increase in new money went into Government stocks and house mortgages. Total investment in gilts was up from £5,586m to £6,416m in 1981, while investment in British equities held steady at £2,269m.

The institutions continued to build up their overseas equities portfolio in the first half of last year. Investment abroad dipped in the third quarter but

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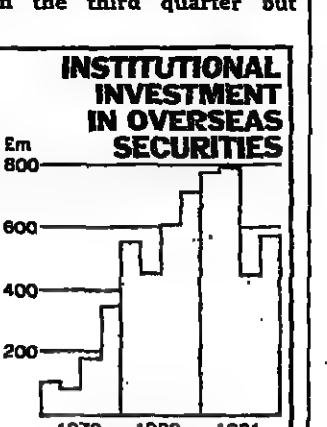
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picked up in the final period. Over the year as a whole, the institutions invested £2,337m in overseas shares as opposed to £2,197m in 1980.

Clive Discount Recovery

The interest rate roller-coaster that took base rates up, to 16 per cent late last summer and left Clive Discount with a modest loss after six months' trading has since been coming steadily down the other side of the hill. The result is that the discount houses have generally enjoyed a fairly good run in each winter, and for Clive that has meant a marginal increase in its net disclosed full year profit — the 12 months to the end of March — to £79m.

Clive says it has had relatively little exposure in the gilt market and that most of its activity has been in the form of a high turnover in eligible bills.

But while the massive shortage in the money markets have generated enormous bill volume, that has often been on very thin margins. At 29p, the shares yield 7.8 per cent on the increased dividend, while retentions have pushed published net worth up to £6.7m.

THE UNITED STATES DEBENTURE CORPORATION p.l.c.

Extracts from the Directors' Report Year Ended 31st January, 1982

Main Features	1982	1981	% Change
Gross Revenue	£5,800,440	£5,480,798	+ 4.9
Net Assets	£110,420,791	£96,773,449	+ 14.1
Per Ordinary 25p Stock Unit:-			
Earnings	5.92p	5.72p	+ 3.5
Dividend	5.82p	5.58p	+ 6.1
Net Asset Value	153.1p	133.4p	+ 14.8

**Dividend and Revenue**  
We are pleased to report a 3.5% increase in after tax revenue available for Ordinary Stockholders to a record level of £4,068 millions (1981 £3,950 millions). Whilst our gross income from the United Kingdom was marginally lower at £5,047 millions (1981 £5,107 millions), gross income from North America was 23.3% higher at £1,532 millions (1981 £1,149 millions). This increase in North American income was greatly helped by the translation of strong dollar income into relatively weak sterling. Indeed, the sterling rate against the American dollar began the Company's financial year at \$2.3870 and finished at \$1.8810.

In view of this improved income performance and also the better prospects we see ahead for the receipt of dividend income in the current year, we are pleased to be able to recommend a final net dividend of 3.92p per ordinary stock unit, making a total dividend for the year ended 31st January, 1982 of 5.82p per ordinary stock unit representing a 6.1% increase. This is a full distribution of the year's income.

In the current year we anticipate that corporate profitability in the United Kingdom will show a good improvement, but that in the United States of America, due to the depth of the recession there, the growth of corporate profits is likely to be at a lesser rate than last year. So whilst we do not expect the current rate of increase in total dividend income received, it should nonetheless be possible to maintain the current rate of dividend.

**Investments**  
The total value of the Company's investments was again a record and grew to £111,398 millions (1981 £97,899 millions). The market value of our United Kingdom investments increased by 14.4% as compared with the 14.5% rise in the Financial Times All Share Index. The market value of our investments in the United States of America increased by 12.7% as compared with the 17.0% rise in the Standard and Poor's Composite Index, as adjusted for movements in the exchange rate.

During the year we built up holdings in North American convertible stocks which on 31st January, 1982 represented a total market value of £3,448 millions or some 10.7% of the total amount invested in North America. Our United Kingdom portfolio's underlying out-performance of our American portfolio was partially counteracted by the weakness of sterling against the dollar. Indeed, the percentage of investments in the United Kingdom has barely changed at 71.3% (1981 70.6%) with that of the United States of America standing at 28.7% (1981 29.5%). The Oil, Gas and Exploration content of our investments has fallen to 18.5% (1981 25.7%). The fall was caused not by any management policy to reduce investment in energy holdings, but by the sharply lower prices of energy shares due particularly to the build-up of the current over-supply situation.

The marked relative under-performance of the American energy sector was almost entirely responsible for the Standard and Poor's Composite Index showing a better advance than that of our American portfolio which has a pronounced bias towards investments in the oil and gas industries.

**Investment Policy**  
In these challenging times for the investment trust movement we consider it very important to restate the investment policy of this Company which remains unchanged from last year. That is to say, our objectives continue to be to provide stockholders with a steadily increasing income whilst obtaining an acceptable rate of appreciation in the Company's investment fund. It is intended that these objectives should be achieved through the medium of equity investments in the United Kingdom, United States of America and Canada. It is not the present intention to invest, in a significant way, in other areas. We wish to be known as an investment trust providing a relatively high income and having a bias towards investment in the United States of America and also in the energy sector.

With regard to our energy commitment, we acknowledge that the short term outlook for energy shares both in the United Kingdom and North America is unimpressive, with prices for crude oil and refined petroleum products likely to remain weak until the resumption of world economic growth and the rebalancing of inventories. However, despite the depressed prices of our energy investments, we feel that their quality is such that, when recovery eventually comes, they will once again out-perform the stock markets, especially those companies involved in servicing the energy industry. We would stress that the Free World's annual consumption of oil is £20 billion more than the amount of annual discoveries.

We intend further to reduce our investment in Canada by making timely switches to the United States of America. It is our policy to retain investments in Canada only if they stand up favourably to American comparison. It is significant that Canadian investments now represent only 2.5% of our total investments. Whilst our long term target is to have at least 40% of the Company's assets invested in the United States of America, we would nonetheless only be willing to effect this at appropriate levels of the sterling/dollar exchange rate and provided that this course of action would not unduly impact our total dividend income.

We will continue to concentrate investment in strongly financial companies with a capacity to increase dividends at an above average rate.

We consider that stock markets in the United Kingdom and the United States of America will both show worthwhile advances by the end of the current financial year, and that the Standard and Poor's Composite Index, as adjusted for likely movements in the exchange rate, will show a greater rate of increase than the Financial Times All Share Index. We conclude that it is prudent to remain fully invested at this time.

Copies of the Annual Report and Accounts can be obtained from:  
The Secretary,  
The United States Debenture Corporation p.l.c.,  
Austrian House, Basinghall Avenue,  
London, EC2V 5DD.











# Route March to bring Hern in from the cold

## Observe looks on lenient mark to complete Winter double

Remember that old saying: "After a cold, the cold is the best." Well, on the corresponding day last year the Bath meeting was abandoned because of snow. Metaphorically, it was a warning to punters, however, is another question.

It is to be hoped they will not find themselves frozen out in any way this year when they could do with the corresponding last year's cold. The cold is the best. Well, on the corresponding day last year the Bath meeting was abandoned because of snow. Metaphorically, it was a warning to punters, however, is another question.

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**By John Karter, Racing Editor**

Sabul, trained by Ian Balding, who like Hern is entitled to a "By Appointment" sign above his stable door, ran an excellent race to chase home Rays, a leading 2,000 Guineas fanny, in Salisbury's 2,000 Trial. On that form he should win, but Father Rooney, in particular, can be expected to make a race of it.

Father Rooney showed great promise in both his races last year, finishing runner-up to General Anders at Ascot, when Brevet, one of today's rivals, was fifth behind Ivan at Newmarket where the Derby second favourite, Peace-time, was just ahead of him in third place.

On a typically gusty day at Brighton yesterday, when the sun was out, the race was down on the mud but there were no goosy pipples. Bruce Raymond warned the well-wrapped crowd, high on the hill at the town's race course, with superb double on Ambiance in the Prince of Wales Stakes and Father Sound in the Conflans Handicap.

There are few stronger riders in a flat than the often underrated Raymond. He led some way out on both his winners and in both cases looked sure to be caught. Lyphard's Pride (Walker) and Sound of the Sea (Geoff Baxter) came with storming late runs to challenge Ambiance and Father Sound respectively. But Raymond's

**By Michael Phillips, Racing Correspondent**

With £10,000 added to the sweepstakes, the Pearce Duff Novices Handicap Steeplechase is by far and away the most valuable race anywhere today and the centrepiece of the programme at Ascot. Fred Winter trained the winner of this event 12 months ago and he looks as though he has another ace up his sleeve in Observe, who will be suited by today's fast conditions.

Observe will also be fresher than most as he has had only one race since October, another factor in his favour. The race in question was at Towcester earlier this month when he gave Full Sutton 5lb and won the Challenge Novices Handicap Steeplechase. Since then Full Sutton has paid him the most glowing of compliments by winning first at Plumpton and then at Ayr.

An Ayr he won the London & Northern Novices Steeplechase. As a result of that win Full Sutton's weight today includes a 6 lb penalty. In the Challenge Novices Handicap Steeplechase, Observe will be meeting Observe on worse terms than when they clashed last year in the circumstances Observe looks a good bet to confirm his superiority.

Wellford, Masterson and Bronco's Cousin are other who have been generalised for recent success. Masterson won the State Express Young Steeplechaser

Final by a wide margin at Cheltenham last Thursday and will be the best of the best in this race. But I still prefer Observe on this occasion.

Anyone who watched Dancing Brig last Saturday will be a Drunken Duck and Mr. Mellors at Ascot at the beginning of this month is unlikely to look any further for the probable winner of the Mahonia Hunters Chase.

Dancing Brig put 12 lengths between himself and his nearest pursuers in the straight that day.

With the defeat of Diamond Edge to Saturday's Whitehead Gold Cup and the death of two very promising young horses at Cheltenham last week, nothing as good as the Fulke Walwyn recently.

I'm hopeful that Capitano can change his luck by winning the Cheltenham Hurdle. The key is as far as Capitano is concerned is the ground. It was fast at Cheltenham a year ago when he won the valuable Stewards' Hurdle by five lengths from the useful Homesom. Considering that the course at Newbury in March was so soft, Capitano did well to finish a close fourth, only a length behind Jubilee Medal to whom he was giving 16 lb. Frau Man, who finished second, has been in the meeting Capitano on a lb worse terms. Now, Furthermore, Frau Man's confidence may have been

**Bath**

2.0 SPA STAKES (selling: 3-y-o: £743; 1m 8y) (10 runners)

2	00000	ABSTAINER (L) M. J. Smith 8-7	G. Baver
3	00000	ABSTAINER (L) M. J. Smith 8-7	G. Baver
4	00000	ABSTAINER (L) M. J. Smith 8-7	G. Baver
5	00000	ABSTAINER (L) M. J. Smith 8-7	G. Baver
6	00000	ABSTAINER (L) M. J. Smith 8-7	G. Baver
7	00000	ABSTAINER (L) M. J. Smith 8-7	G. Baver
8	00000	ABSTAINER (L) M. J. Smith 8-7	G. Baver
9	00000	ABSTAINER (L) M. J. Smith 8-7	G. Baver
10	00000	ABSTAINER (L) M. J. Smith 8-7	G. Baver
11	00000	ABSTAINER (L) M. J. Smith 8-7	G. Baver
12	00000	ABSTAINER (L) M. J. Smith 8-7	G. Baver
13	00000	ABSTAINER (L) M. J. Smith 8-7	G. Baver
14	00000	ABSTAINER (L) M. J. Smith 8-7	G. Baver
15	00000	ABSTAINER (L) M. J. Smith 8-7	G. Baver
16	00000	ABSTAINER (L) M. J. Smith 8-7	G. Baver
17	00000	ABSTAINER (L) M. J. Smith 8-7	G. Baver
18	00000	ABSTAINER (L) M. J. Smith 8-7	G. Baver
19	00000	ABSTAINER (L) M. J. Smith 8-7	G. Baver
20	00000	ABSTAINER (L) M. J. Smith 8-7	G. Baver

**Thirsk**

2.15 NESS STAKES (selling: 3-y-o: £1,415; 1m) (13 runners)

1	00000	ALLAN WELLS (A. Thompson) 8-5	C. Dwyer
2	00000	ALLAN WELLS (A. Thompson) 8-5	C. Dwyer
3	00000	ALLAN WELLS (A. Thompson) 8-5	C. Dwyer
4	00000	ALLAN WELLS (A. Thompson) 8-5	C. Dwyer
5	00000	ALLAN WELLS (A. Thompson) 8-5	C. Dwyer
6	00000	ALLAN WELLS (A. Thompson) 8-5	C. Dwyer
7	00000	ALLAN WELLS (A. Thompson) 8-5	C. Dwyer
8	00000	ALLAN WELLS (A. Thompson) 8-5	C. Dwyer
9	00000	ALLAN WELLS (A. Thompson) 8-5	C. Dwyer
10	00000	ALLAN WELLS (A. Thompson) 8-5	C. Dwyer
11	00000	ALLAN WELLS (A. Thompson) 8-5	C. Dwyer
12	00000	ALLAN WELLS (A. Thompson) 8-5	C. Dwyer
13	00000	ALLAN WELLS (A. Thompson) 8-5	C. Dwyer
14	00000	ALLAN WELLS (A. Thompson) 8-5	C. Dwyer
15	00000	ALLAN WELLS (A. Thompson) 8-5	C. Dwyer
16	00000	ALLAN WELLS (A. Thompson) 8-5	C. Dwyer
17	00000	ALLAN WELLS (A. Thompson) 8-5	C. Dwyer
18	00000	ALLAN WELLS (A. Thompson) 8-5	C. Dwyer
19	00000	ALLAN WELLS (A. Thompson) 8-5	C. Dwyer
20	00000	ALLAN WELLS (A. Thompson) 8-5	C. Dwyer

**Scudamore out for rest of season**

The National Hunt jockey's championship was thrown wide open yesterday, when Peter Scudamore fractured his left forearm at Southwell. The injury will put him on the sidelines for the rest of the season.

Scudamore, whose 120 winners puts him 2nd ahead of John Francome, was riding Prairie Master, a 3-1 chance, in the opening, Saxby Steeplechase, when the veteran gelding crashed heavily through the sixth fence. The horse was immediately put down with a broken shoulder.

Ray Peacock, the Cheshire-based trainer of Prairie Master, said: "It's bad enough losing a horse. But I'll feel absolutely awful if this costs Peter the championship."

Prairie Master looked as if he was going to meet the obstacle OK, but at the last minute he appeared to put in another strike and catapulted himself and Peter over the top of the fence.

Francome, who is the reigning champion, has won the title three times. He said: "It's a choker for Peter. I feel very sorry for him and wish to help him in any way I can. But I'll need a hell of a lot of luck to ride 21 winners in only six weeks."

**Ascot NH**

Tote Double: 3.05 and 4.10. Treble 2.30, 3.40 & 4.40.

[Television (BBC 2): 2.00, 2.30, 3.05 and 3.40 races]

2.00 TRILLIUM HURDLE (Handicap: £3,350; 2m) (11 runners)

103	0000	BOOTLACES (D) 8-11-7	R. Davies
104	0000	BOOTLACES (D) 8-11-7	R. Davies
105	0000	BOOTLACES (D) 8-11-7	R. Davies
106	0000	BOOTLACES (D) 8-11-7	R. Davies
107	0000	BOOTLACES (D) 8-11-7	R. Davies
108	0000	BOOTLACES (D) 8-11-7	R. Davies
109	0000	BOOTLACES (D) 8-11-7	R. Davies
110	0000	BOOTLACES (D) 8-11-7	R. Davies
111	0000	BOOTLACES (D) 8-11-7	R. Davies
112	0000	BOOTLACES (D) 8-11-7	R. Davies
113	0000	BOOTLACES (D) 8-11-7	R. Davies
114	0000	BOOTLACES (D) 8-11-7	R. Davies
115	0000	BOOTLACES (D) 8-11-7	R. Davies
116	0000	BOOTLACES (D) 8-11-7	R. Davies
117	0000	BOOTLACES (D) 8-11-7	R. Davies
118	0000	BOOTLACES (D) 8-11-7	R. Davies
119	0000	BOOTLACES (D) 8-11-7	R. Davies
120	0000	BOOTLACES (D) 8-11-7	R. Davies

**Bath**

2.30 HODDOTT STAKES (2-y-o: £970; 5f) (6 runners)

2	00000	ARTIST'S REEL (S. Hinchey) 8-9	J. Mercer
3	00000	ARTIST'S REEL (S. Hinchey) 8-9	J. Mercer
4	00000	ARTIST'S REEL (S. Hinchey) 8-9	J. Mercer
5	00000	ARTIST'S REEL (S. Hinchey) 8-9	J. Mercer
6	00000	ARTIST'S REEL (S. Hinchey) 8-9	J. Mercer
7	00000	ARTIST'S REEL (S. Hinchey) 8-9	J. Mercer
8	00000	ARTIST'S REEL (S. Hinchey) 8-9	J. Mercer
9	00000	ARTIST'S REEL (S. Hinchey) 8-9	J. Mercer
10	00000	ARTIST'S REEL (S. Hinchey) 8-9	J. Mercer
11	00000	ARTIST'S REEL (S. Hinchey) 8-9	J. Mercer
12	00000	ARTIST'S REEL (S. Hinchey) 8-9	J. Mercer
13	00000	ARTIST'S REEL (S. Hinchey) 8-9	J. Mercer
14	00000	ARTIST'S REEL (S. Hinchey) 8-9	J. Mercer
15	00000	ARTIST'S REEL (S. Hinchey) 8-9	J. Mercer
16	00000	ARTIST'S REEL (S. Hinchey) 8-9	J. Mercer
17	00000	ARTIST'S REEL (S. Hinchey) 8-9	J. Mercer
18	00000	ARTIST'S REEL (S. Hinchey) 8-9	J. Mercer
19	00000	ARTIST'S REEL (S. Hinchey) 8-9	J. Mercer
20	00000	ARTIST'S REEL (S. Hinchey) 8-9	J. Mercer

**Thirsk**

2.45 BARTON COTTAGE STAKES (2-y-o: £1,674; 5f) (7 runners)

2	00000	ESCAPAT (W. McKeown) 8-11	J. Hodge
3	00000	ESCAPAT (W. McKeown) 8-11	J. Hodge
4	00000	ESCAPAT (W. McKeown) 8-11	J. Hodge
5	00000	ESCAPAT (W. McKeown) 8-11	J. Hodge
6	00000	ESCAPAT (W. McKeown) 8-11	J. Hodge
7	00000	ESCAPAT (W. McKeown) 8-11	J. Hodge
8	00000	ESCAPAT (W. McKeown) 8-11	J. Hodge
9	00000	ESCAPAT (W. McKeown) 8-11	J. Hodge
10	00000	ESCAPAT (W. McKeown) 8-11	J. Hodge
11	00000	ESCAPAT (W. McKeown) 8-11	J. Hodge
12	00000	ESCAPAT (W. McKeown) 8-11	J. Hodge
13	00000	ESCAPAT (W. McKeown) 8-11	J. Hodge
14	00000	ESCAPAT (W. McKeown) 8-11	J. Hodge
15	00000	ESCAPAT (W. McKeown) 8-11	J. Hodge
16	00000	ESCAPAT (W. McKeown) 8-11	J. Hodge
17	00000	ESCAPAT (W. McKeown) 8-11	J. Hodge
18	00000	ESCAPAT (W. McKeown) 8-11	J. Hodge
19	00000	ESCAPAT (W. McKeown) 8-11	J. Hodge
20	00000	ESCAPAT (W. McKeown) 8-11	J. Hodge

**Ascot NH**

2.30 ROYAL FERN CHASE (Novices: £4,000; 3m) (14 runners)

201	0000	ASHFORD DITTON (D) 7-11-9	J. Hodge
202	0000	ASHFORD DITTON (D) 7-11-9	J. Hodge
203	0000	ASHFORD DITTON (D) 7-11-9	J. Hodge
204	0000	ASHFORD DITTON (D) 7-11-9	J. Hodge
205	0000	ASHFORD DITTON (D) 7-11-9	J. Hodge
206	0000	ASHFORD DITTON (D) 7-11-9	J. Hodge
207	0000	ASHFORD DITTON (D) 7-11-9	J. Hodge
208	0000	ASHFORD DITTON (D) 7-11-9	J. Hodge
209	0000	ASHFORD DITTON (D) 7-11-9	J. Hodge
210	0000	ASHFORD DITTON (D) 7-11-9	J. Hodge
211	0000	ASHFORD DITTON (D) 7-11-9	J. Hodge
212	0000	ASHFORD DITTON (D) 7-11-9	J. Hodge
213	0000	ASHFORD DITTON (D) 7-11-9	J. Hodge
214	0000	ASHFORD DITTON (D) 7-11-9	J. Hodge
215	0000	ASHFORD DITTON (D) 7-11-9	J. Hodge
216	0000	ASHFORD DITTON (D) 7-11-9	J. Hodge
217	0000	ASHFORD DITTON (D) 7-11-9	J. Hodge
218	0000	ASHFORD DITTON (D) 7-11-9	J. Hodge
219	0000	ASHFORD DITTON (D) 7-11-9	J. Hodge
220	0000	ASHFORD DITTON (D) 7-11-9	J. Hodge

**Ascot NH**

2.30 ROYAL FERN CHASE (Novices: £4,000; 3m) (14 runners)

201	0000	ASHFORD DITTON (D) 7-11-9	J. Hodge
202	0000	ASHFORD DITTON (D) 7-11-9	J. Hodge
203	0000	ASHFORD DITTON (D) 7-11-9	J. Hodge
204	0000	ASHFORD DITTON (D) 7-11-9	J. Hodge
205	0000	ASHFORD DITTON (D) 7-11-9	J. Hodge
206	0000	ASHFORD DITTON (D) 7-11-9	J. Hodge
207	0000	ASHFORD DITTON (D) 7-11-9	J. Hodge
208	0000	ASHFORD DITTON (D) 7-11-9	J. Hodge
209	0000	ASHFORD DITTON (D) 7-11-9	J. Hodge
210	0000	ASHFORD DITTON (D) 7-11-9	J. Hodge
211	0000	ASHFORD DITTON (D) 7-11-9	J. Hodge
212	0000	ASHFORD DITTON (D) 7-11-9	J. Hodge
213	0000	ASHFORD DITTON (D) 7-11-9	J. Hodge
214	0000	ASHFORD DITTON (D) 7-11-9	J. Hodge
215	0000	ASHFORD DITTON (D) 7-11-9	J. Hodge
216	0000	ASHFORD DITTON (D) 7-11-9	J. Hodge
217	0000	ASHFORD DITTON (D) 7-11-9	J. Hodge
218	0000	ASHFORD DITTON (D) 7-11-9	J. Hodge
219	0000	ASHFORD DITTON (D) 7-11-9	J. Hodge
220	0000	ASHFORD DITTON (D) 7-11-9	J. Hodge

**Bath**

2.30 BLATHWAY STAKES (Div II: 3-y-o: £909; 1m 3f 150y) (12 runners)

4	00000	ASHFORD DITTON (D) 7-11-9	J. Hodge
5	00000	ASHFORD DITTON (D) 7-11-9	J. Hodge
6	00000	ASHFORD DITTON (D) 7-11-9	J. Hodge
7	00000	ASHFORD DITTON (D) 7-11-9	J. Hodge
8	00000	ASHFORD DITTON (D) 7-11-9	J. Hodge
9	00000	ASHFORD DITTON (D) 7-11-9	J. Hodge
10	00000	ASHFORD DITTON (D) 7-11-9	J. Hodge
11	00000	ASHFORD DITTON (D) 7-11-9	J. Hodge
12	00000	ASHFORD DITTON (D) 7-11-9	J. Hodge
13	00000	ASHFORD DITTON (D) 7-11-9	J. Hodge
14	00000	ASHFORD DITTON (D) 7-11-9	J. Hodge
15	00000	ASHFORD DITTON (D) 7-11-9	J. Hodge
16	00000	ASHFORD DITTON (D) 7-11-9	J. Hodge
17	00000	ASHFORD DITTON (D) 7-11-9	J. Hodge
18	00000	ASHFORD DITTON (D) 7-11-9	J. Hodge
19	00000	ASHFORD DITTON (D) 7-11-9	J. Hodge
20	00000	ASHFORD DITTON (D) 7-11-9	J. Hodge

**Thirsk**

2.45 BARTON COTTAGE STAKES (2-y-o: £1,674; 5f) (7 runners)

2	00000	ESCAPAT (W. McKeown) 8-11	J. Hodge
3	00000	ESCAPAT (W. McKeown) 8-11	J. Hodge
4	00000	ESCAPAT (W. McKeown) 8-11	J. Hodge
5	00000	ESCAPAT (W. McKeown) 8-11	J. Hodge
6	00000	ESCAPAT (W. McKeown) 8-11	J. Hodge
7	00000	ESCAPAT (W. McKeown) 8-11	J. Hodge
8	00000	ESCAPAT (W. McKeown) 8-11	J. Hodge
9	00000	ESCAPAT (W. McKeown) 8-11	J. Hodge
10	00000	ESCAPAT (W. McKeown) 8-11	J. Hodge
11	00000	ESCAPAT (W. McKeown) 8-11	J. Hodge
12	00000	ESCAPAT (W. McKeown) 8-11	J. Hodge
13	00000	ESCAPAT (W. McKeown) 8-11	J. Hodge
14	00000	ESCAPAT (W. McKeown) 8-11	J. Hodge
15	00000	ESCAPAT (W. McKeown) 8-11	J. Hodge
16	00000	ESCAPAT (W. McKeown) 8-11	J. Hodge
17	00000	ESCAPAT (W. McKeown) 8-11	J. Hodge
18	00000	ESCAPAT (W. McKeown) 8-11	J. Hodge
19	00000	ESCAPAT (W. McKeown) 8-11	J. Hodge
20	00000	ESCAPAT (W. McKeown) 8-11	J. Hodge

**Ascot NH**

2.30 ROYAL FERN CHASE (Novices: £4,000; 3m) (14 runners)

201	0000	ASHFORD DITTON (D) 7-11-9	J. Hodge
202	0000	ASHFORD DITTON (D) 7-11-9	J. Hodge
203	0000	ASHFORD DITTON (D) 7-11-9	J. Hodge
204	0000	ASHFORD DITTON (D) 7-11-9	J. Hodge
205	0000	ASHFORD DITTON (D) 7-11-9	J. Hodge
206	0000	ASHFORD DITTON (D) 7-11-9	J. Hodge
207	0000	ASHFORD DITTON (D) 7-11-9	J. Hodge
208	0000	ASHFORD DITTON (D) 7-11-9	J. Hodge
209	0000	ASHFORD DITTON (D) 7-11-9	J. Hodge
210	0000	ASHFORD DITTON (D) 7-11-9	J. Hodge
211	0000	ASHFORD DITTON (D) 7-11-9	J. Hodge
212	0000	ASHFORD DITTON (D) 7-11-9	J. Hodge
213	0000	ASHFORD DITTON (D) 7-11-9	J. Hodge
214	0000	ASHFORD DITTON (D) 7-11-9	J. Hodge
215	0000	ASHFORD DITTON (D) 7-11-9	J. Hodge
216	0000	ASHFORD DITTON (D) 7-11-9	J. Hodge
217	0000	ASHFORD DITTON (D) 7-11-9	J. Hodge
218	0000	ASHFORD DITTON (D) 7-11-9	J. Hodge
219	0000	ASHFORD DITTON (D) 7-11-9	J. Hodge
220	0000	ASHFORD DITTON (D) 7-11-9	J. Hodge

# Ascot NH

2.30 ROYAL FERN CHASE (Novices: £4,000; 3m) (14 runners)

201	0000	ASHFORD DITTON (D) 7-11-9	J. Hodge
202	0000	ASHFORD DITTON (D) 7-11-9	J. Hodge
203	0000	ASHFORD DITTON (D) 7-11-9	J. Hodge
204	0000	ASHFORD DITTON (D) 7-11-9	J. Hodge
205	0000	ASHFORD DITTON (D) 7-11-9	J. Hodge
206	0000	ASHFORD DITTON (D) 7-11-9	J. Hodge
207	0000	ASHFORD DITTON (D) 7-11-9	J. Hodge
208	0000	ASHFORD DITTON (D) 7-11-9	J. Hodge

2.45 BRISTOL CHASE (Novices: £4,000; 3m) (14 runners)

209	0000	ASHFORD DITTON (D) 7-11-9	J. Hodge
210	0000	ASHFORD DITTON (D) 7-11-9	J. Hodge
211	0000	ASHFORD DITTON (D) 7-11-9	J. Hodge
212	0000	ASHFORD DITTON (D) 7-11-9	J. Hodge
213	0000	ASHFORD DITTON (D) 7-11-9	J. Hodge
214	0000	ASHFORD DITTON (D) 7-11-9	J. Hodge
215	0000	ASHFORD DITTON (D) 7-11-9	J. Hodge
216	0000	ASHFORD DITTON (D) 7-11-9	J. Hodge

3.00 THE GREAT OAK LEASE (Novices: £4,000; 3m) (14 runners)

217	0000	ASHFORD DITTON (D) 7-11-9	J. Hodge
218	0000	ASHFORD DITTON (D) 7-11-9	J. Hodge
219	0000	ASHFORD DITTON (D) 7-11-9	J. Hodge
220	0000	ASHFORD DITTON (D) 7-11-9	J. Hodge
221	0000	ASHFORD DITTON (D) 7-11-9	J. Hodge
222	0000	ASHFORD DITTON (D) 7-11-9	J. Hodge
223	0000	ASHFORD DITTON (D) 7-11-9	J. Hodge
224	0000	ASHFORD DITTON (D) 7-11-9	J. Hodge

3.15 THE GREAT OAK LEASE (Novices: £4,000; 3m) (14 runners)

225	0000	ASHFORD DITTON (D) 7-11-9	J. Hodge
226	0000	ASHFORD DITTON (D) 7-11-9	J. Hodge
227	0000	ASHFORD DITTON (D) 7-11-9	J. Hodge
228	0000	ASHFORD DITTON (D) 7-11-9	J. Hodge
229	0000	ASHFORD DITTON (D) 7-11-9	J. Hodge
230	0000	ASHFORD DITTON (D) 7-11-9	J. Hodge
231	0000	ASHFORD DITTON (D) 7-11-9	J. Hodge
232	0000	ASHFORD DITTON (D) 7-11-9	J. Hodge

3.30 THE GREAT OAK LEASE (Novices: £4,000; 3m) (14 runners)

233	0000	ASHFORD DITTON (D) 7-11-9	J. Hodge
234	0000	ASHFORD DITTON (D) 7-11-9	J. Hodge
235	0000	ASHFORD DITTON (D) 7-11-9	J. Hodge
236	0000	ASHFORD DITTON (D) 7-11-9	J. Hodge
237	0000	ASHFORD DITTON (D) 7-11-9	J. Hodge
238	0000	ASHFORD DITTON (D) 7-11-9	J. Hodge
239	0000	ASHFORD DITTON (D) 7-11-9	J. Hodge
240	0000	ASHFORD DITTON (D) 7-11-9	J. Hodge

3.45 THE GREAT OAK LEASE (Novices: £4,000; 3m) (14 runners)

241	0000	ASHFORD DITTON (D) 7-11-9	J. Hodge
242	0000	ASHFORD DITTON (D) 7-11-9	J. Hodge
243	0000	ASHFORD DITTON (D) 7-11-9	J. Hodge
244	0000	ASHFORD DITTON (D) 7-11-9	J. Hodge
245	0000	ASHFORD DITTON (D) 7-11-9	J. Hodge
246	0000	ASHFORD DITTON (D) 7-11-9	J. Hodge
247	0000	ASHFORD DITTON (D) 7-11-9	J. Hodge
248	0000	ASHFORD DITTON (D) 7-11-9	J. Hodge

4.00 THE GREAT OAK LEASE (Novices: £4,000; 3m) (14 runners)

249	0000	ASHFORD DITTON (D) 7-11-9	J. Hodge
250	0000	ASHFORD DITTON (D) 7-11-9	J. Hodge
251	0000	ASHFORD DITTON (D) 7-11-9	J. Hodge
252	0000	ASHFORD DITTON (D) 7-11-9	J. Hodge
253	0000	ASHFORD DITTON (D) 7-11-9	J. Hodge
254	0000	ASHFORD DITTON (D) 7-11-9	J. Hodge
255	0000	ASHFORD DITTON (D) 7-11-9	J. Hodge
256	0000	ASHFORD DITTON (D) 7-11-9	J. Hodge

4.15 THE GREAT OAK LEASE (Novices: £4,000; 3m) (14 runners)

257	0000	ASHFORD DITTON (D) 7-11-9	J. Hodge
258	0000	ASHFORD DITTON (D) 7-11-9	J. Hodge
259	0000	ASHFORD DITTON (D) 7-11-9	J. Hodge
260	0000	ASHFORD DITTON (D) 7-11-9	J. Hodge
261	0000	ASHFORD DITTON (D) 7-11-9	J. Hodge
262	0000	ASHFORD DITTON (D) 7-11-9	J. Hodge
263	0000	ASHFORD DITTON (D) 7-11-9	J. Hodge
264	0000	ASHFORD DITTON (D) 7-11-9	J. Hodge

4.30 THE GREAT OAK LEASE (Novices: £4,000; 3m) (14 runners)

265	0000	ASHFORD DITTON (D) 7-11-9	J. Hodge
266	0000	ASHFORD DITTON (D) 7-11-9	J. Hodge
267	0000	ASHFORD DITTON (D) 7-11-9	J. Hodge
268	0000	ASHFORD DITTON (D) 7-11-9	J. Hodge
269	0000	ASHFORD DITTON (D) 7-11-9	J. Hodge
270	0000	ASHFORD DITTON (D) 7-11-9	J. Hodge
271	0000	ASHFORD DITTON (D) 7-11-9	J. Hodge
272	0000	ASHFORD DITTON (D) 7-11-9	J. Hodge

4.45 THE GREAT OAK LEASE (Novices: £4,000; 3m) (14 runners)

273	0000	ASHFORD DITTON (D) 7-11-9	J. Hodge
274	0000	ASHFORD DITTON (D) 7-11-9	J. Hodge
275	0000	ASHFORD DITTON (D) 7-11-9	J. Hodge
276	0000	ASHFORD DITTON (D) 7-11-9	J. Hodge
277	0000	ASHFORD DITTON (D) 7-11-9	J. Hodge
278	0000	ASHFORD DITTON (D) 7-11-9	J. Hodge
279	0000	ASHFORD DITTON (D) 7-11-9	J. Hodge
280	0000	ASHFORD DITTON (D) 7-11-9	J. Hodge

5.00 THE GREAT OAK LEASE (Novices: £4,000; 3m) (14 runners)

281	0000	ASHFORD DITTON (D) 7-11-9	J. Hodge
282	0000	ASHFORD DITTON (D) 7-11-9	J. Hodge
283	0000	ASHFORD DITTON (D) 7-11-9	J. Hodge
284	0000	ASHFORD DITTON (D) 7-11-9	J. Hodge
285	0000	ASHFORD DITTON (D) 7-11-9	J. Hodge
286	0000	ASHFORD DITTON (D) 7-11-9	J. Hodge
287	0000	ASHFORD DITTON (D) 7-11-9	J. Hodge
288	0000	ASHFORD DITTON (D) 7-11-9	J. Hodge

5.15 THE GREAT OAK LEASE (Novices: £4,000; 3m) (14 runners)

289	0000	ASHFORD DITTON (D) 7-11-9	J. Hodge
290	0000	ASHFORD DITTON (D) 7-11-9	J. Hodge
291	0000	ASHFORD DITTON (D) 7-11-9	J. Hodge
292	0000	ASHFORD DITTON (D) 7-11-9	J. Hodge
293	0000	ASHFORD DITTON (D) 7-11-9	J. Hodge
294	0000	ASHFORD DITTON (D) 7-11-9	J. Hodge
295	0000	ASHFORD DITTON (D) 7-11-9	J. Hodge
296	0000	ASHFORD DITTON (D) 7-11-9	J. Hodge

5.30 THE GREAT OAK LEASE (Novices: £4,000; 3m) (14 runners)

297	0000	ASHFORD DITTON (D) 7-11-9	J. Hodge
298	0000	ASHFORD DITTON (D) 7-11-9	J. Hodge
299	0000	ASHFORD DITTON (D) 7-11-9	J. Hodge
300	0000	ASHFORD DITTON (D) 7-11-9	J. Hodge
301	0000	ASHFORD DITTON (D) 7-11-9	J. Hodge
302	0000	ASHFORD DITTON (D) 7-11-9	J. Hodge
303	0000	ASHFORD DITTON (D) 7-11-9	J. Hodge
304	0000	ASHFORD DITTON (D) 7-11-9	J. Hodge

5.45 THE GREAT OAK LEASE (Novices: £4,000; 3m) (14 runners)

305	0000	ASHFORD DITTON (D) 7-11-9	J. Hodge
306	0000	ASHFORD DITTON (D) 7-11-9	J. Hodge
307	0000	ASHFORD DITTON (D) 7-11-9	J. Hodge
308	0000	ASHFORD DITTON (D) 7-11-9	J. Hodge
309	0000	ASHFORD DITTON (D) 7-11-9	J. Hodge
310	0000	ASHFORD DITTON (D) 7-11-9	J. Hodge
311	0000	ASHFORD DITTON (D) 7-11-9	J. Hodge
312	0000	ASHFORD DITTON (D) 7-11-9	J. Hodge

6.00 THE GREAT OAK LEASE (Novices: £4,000; 3m) (14 runners)

313	0000	ASHFORD DITTON (D) 7-11-9	J. Hodge
314	0000	ASHFORD DITTON (D) 7-11-9	J. Hodge
315	0000	ASHFORD DITTON (D) 7-11-9	J. Hodge
316	0000	ASHFORD DITTON (D) 7-11-9	J. Hodge
317	0000	ASHFORD DITTON (D) 7-11-9	J. Hodge
318	0000	ASHFORD DITTON (D) 7-11-9	J. Hodge
319	0000	ASHFORD DITTON (D) 7-11-9	J. Hodge
320	0000	ASHFORD DITTON (D) 7-11-9	J. Hodge

6.15 THE GREAT OAK LEASE (Novices: £4,000; 3m) (14 runners)

321	0000	ASHFORD DITTON (D) 7-11-9	J. Hodge
322	0000	ASHFORD DITTON (D) 7-11-9	J. Hodge
323	0000	ASHFORD DITTON (D) 7-11-9	J. Hodge
324	0000	ASHFORD DITTON (D) 7-11-9	J. Hodge
325	0000	ASHFORD DITTON (D) 7-11-9	J. Hodge
326	0000	ASHFORD DITTON (D) 7-11-9	J. Hodge
327	0000	ASHFORD DITTON (D) 7-11-9	J. Hodge
328	0000	ASHFORD DITTON (D) 7-11-9	J. Hodge

6.30 THE GREAT OAK LEASE (Novices: £4,000; 3m) (14 runners)

329	0000	ASHFORD DITTON (D) 7-11-9	J. Hodge
330	0000	ASHFORD DITTON (D) 7-11-9	J. Hodge
331	0000	ASHFORD DITTON (D) 7-11-9	J. Hodge
332	0000	ASHFORD DITTON (D) 7-11-9	J. Hodge
333	0000	ASHFORD DITTON (D) 7-11-9	J. Hodge
334	0000	ASHFORD DITTON (D) 7-11-9	J. Hodge
335	0000	ASHFORD DITTON (D) 7-11-9	J. Hodge
336	0000	ASHFORD DITTON (D) 7-11-9	J. Hodge

6.45 THE GREAT OAK LEASE (Novices: £4,000; 3m) (14 runners)

337	0000	ASHFORD DITTON (D) 7-11-9	J. Hodge
338	0000	ASHFORD DITTON (D) 7-11-9	J. Hodge
339	0000	ASHFORD DITTON (D) 7-11-9	J. Hodge
340	0000	ASHFORD DITTON (D) 7-11-9	J. Hodge
341	0000	ASHFORD DITTON (D) 7-11-9	J. Hodge
342	0000	ASHFORD DITTON (D) 7-11-9	J. Hodge
343	0000	ASHFORD DITTON (D) 7-11-9	J. Hodge
344	0000	ASHFORD DITTON (D) 7-11-9	J. Hodge

7.00 THE GREAT OAK LEASE (Novices: £4,000; 3m) (14 runners)

345	0000	ASHFORD DITTON (D) 7-11-9	J. Hodge
346	0000	ASHFORD DITTON (D) 7-11-9	J. Hodge
347	0000	ASHFORD DITTON (D) 7-11-9	J. Hodge
348	0000	ASHFORD DITTON (D) 7-11-9	J. Hodge
349	0000	ASHFORD DITTON (D) 7-11-9	J. Hodge
350	0000	ASHFORD DITTON (D) 7-11-9	J. Hodge
351	0000	ASHFORD DITTON (D) 7-11-9	J. Hodge
352	0000	ASHFORD DITTON (D) 7-11-9	J. Hodge

7.15 THE GREAT OAK LEASE (Novices: £4,000; 3m) (14 runners)

353	0000	ASHFORD DITTON (D) 7-11-9	J. Hodge
354	0000	ASHFORD DITTON (D) 7-11-9	J. Hodge
355	0000	ASHFORD DITTON (D) 7-11-9	J. Hodge
356	0000	ASHFORD DITTON (D) 7-11-9	J. Hodge
357	0000	ASHFORD DITTON (D) 7-11-9	J. Hodge
358	0000	ASHFORD DITTON (D) 7-11-9	J. Hodge
359	0000	ASHFORD DITTON (D) 7-11-9	J. Hodge
360	0000	ASHFORD DITTON (D) 7-11-9	J. Hodge

7.30 THE GREAT OAK LEASE (Novices: £4,000; 3m) (14 runners)

361	0000	ASHFORD DITTON (D) 7-11-9	J. Hodge
362	0000	ASHFORD DITTON (D) 7-11-9	J. Hodge
363	0000	ASHFORD DITTON (D) 7-11-9	J. Hodge
364	0000	ASHFORD DITTON (D) 7-11-9	J. Hodge
365	0000	ASHFORD DITTON (D) 7-11-9	J. Hodge
366	0000	ASHFORD DITTON (D) 7-11-9	J. Hodge
367	0000	ASHFORD DITTON (D) 7-11-9	J. Hodge
368	0000	ASHFORD DITTON (D) 7-11-9	J. Hodge

7.45 THE GREAT OAK LEASE (Novices: £4,000; 3m) (14 runners)

369	0000	ASHFORD DITTON (D) 7-11-9	J. Hodge
370	0000	ASHFORD DITTON (D) 7-11-9	J. Hodge
371	0000	ASHFORD DITTON (D) 7-11-9	J. Hodge
372	0000	ASHFORD DITTON (D) 7-11-9	J. Hodge
373	0000	ASHFORD DITTON (D) 7-11-9	J. Hodge
374	0000	ASHFORD DITTON (D) 7-11-9	J. Hodge
375	0000	ASHFORD DITTON (D) 7-11-9	J. Hodge
376	0000	ASHFORD DITTON (D) 7-11-9	J. Hodge

8.00 THE GREAT OAK LEASE (Novices: £4,000; 3m) (14 runners)

377	0000	ASHFORD DITTON (D) 7-11-9	J. Hodge
378	0000	ASHFORD DITTON (D) 7-11-9	J. Hodge
379	0000	ASHFORD DITTON (D) 7-11-9	J. Hodge
380	0000	ASHFORD DITTON (D) 7-11-9	J. Hodge
381	0000	ASHFORD DITTON (D) 7-11-9	J. Hodge
382	0000	ASHFORD DITTON (D) 7-11-9	J. Hodge
383	0000	ASHFORD DITTON (D) 7-11-9	J. Hodge
384	0000	ASHFORD DITTON (D) 7-11-9	J. Hodge

8.15 THE GREAT OAK LEASE (Novices: £4,000; 3m) (14 runners)

385	0000	ASHFORD DITTON (D) 7-11-9	J. Hodge
386	0000	ASHFORD DITTON (D) 7-11-9	J. Hodge
387	0000	ASHFORD DITTON (D) 7-11-9	J. Hodge
388	0000	ASHFORD DITTON (D) 7-11-9	J. Hodge
389	0000	ASHFORD DITTON (D) 7-11-9	J. Hodge
390	0000	ASHFORD DITTON (D) 7-11-9	J. Hodge
391	0000	ASHFORD DITTON (D) 7-11-9	J. Hodge
392	0000	ASHFORD DITTON (D) 7-11-9	J. Hodge

8.30 THE GREAT OAK LEASE (Novices: £4,000; 3m) (14 runners)

393	0000	ASHFORD DITTON (D) 7-11-9	J. Hodge
394	0000	ASHFORD DITTON (D) 7-11-9	J. Hodge
395	0000	ASHFORD DITTON (D) 7-11-9	J. Hodge
396	0000	ASHFORD DITTON (D) 7-11-9	J. Hodge
397	0000	ASHFORD DITTON (D) 7-11-9	J. Hodge
398	0000	ASHFORD DITTON (D) 7-11-9	J. Hodge
399	0000	ASHFORD DITTON (D) 7-11-9	J. Hodge
400	0000	ASHFORD DITTON (D) 7-11-9	J. Hodge

8.45 THE GREAT OAK LEASE (Novices: £4,000; 3m) (14 runners)

401	0000	ASHFORD DITTON (D) 7-11-9	J. Hodge
402	0000	ASHFORD DITTON (D) 7-11-9	J. Hodge
403	0000	ASHFORD DITTON (D) 7-11-9	J. Hodge
404	0000	ASHFORD DITTON (D) 7-11-9	J. Hodge
405	0000	ASHFORD DITTON (D) 7-11-9	J. Hodge
406	0000	ASHFORD DITTON (D) 7-11-9	J. Hodge
407	0000	ASHFORD DITTON (D) 7-11-9	J. Hodge
408	0000	ASHFORD DITTON (D) 7-11-9	J. Hodge

9.00 THE GREAT OAK LEASE (Novices: £4,000; 3m) (14 runners)

409	0000	ASHFORD DITTON (D) 7-11-9	J. Hodge
410	0000	ASHFORD DITTON (D) 7-11-9	J. Hodge
411	0000	ASHFORD DITTON (D) 7-11-9	J. Hodge
412	0000	ASHFORD DITTON (D) 7-11-9	J. Hodge
413	0000	ASHFORD DITTON (D) 7-11-9	J. Hodge
414	0000	ASHFORD DITTON (D) 7-11-9	J. Hodge
415	0000	ASHFORD DITTON (D) 7-11-9	J. Hodge
416	0000	ASHFORD DITTON (D) 7-11-9	J. Hodge

9.15 THE GREAT OAK LEASE (Novices: £4,000; 3m) (14 runners)

417	0000	ASHFORD DITTON (D) 7-11-9	J. Hodge
418	0000	ASHFORD DITTON (D) 7-11-9	J. Hodge
419	0000	ASHFORD DITTON (D) 7-11-9	J. Hodge
420	0000	ASHFORD DITTON (D) 7-11-9	J. Hodge
421	0000	ASHFORD DITTON (D) 7-11-9	J. Hodge
422	0000	ASHFORD DITTON (D) 7-11-9	J. Hodge
423	0000	ASHFORD DITTON (D) 7-11-9	J. Hodge
424	0000	ASHFORD DITTON (D) 7-11-9	J. Hodge

9.30 THE GREAT OAK LEASE (Novices: £4,000; 3m) (14 runners)

425	0000	ASHFORD DITTON (D) 7-11-9	J. Hodge
426	0000	ASHFORD	















